THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

Cespedes' Declaration of a War of Extermination--The Spanish Atrocities Which Make This Necessary.

"WAR TO THE KNIFE!"

This is the proclamation issued by Cespedes, the revolutionary leader:—

Since the first acts of the Cuban revolution, since the taking of Bayamo and Siguani in this department and that of the Guaimaro in the Central department, when a generous capitulation was offered to the garrisons when we could have enforced an unconditional surrender, as is well known, the principles of humanity, civilization, and generosity were displayed on the part of the Cubans, showing the manner in which we were willing to carry on war with our oppressors. More than four hundred prisoners which those successes and following ones placed in our power without having been put to any risk of life, has continued to reveal our purpose, whilst the enemy violated in a base manner in Puerto Principe the capitulation of Guaimaro, arming against us the civil guard, who had been sworn by the terms of the above-named capitulation never to take up arms against the Cubans. And they not only denied quarter to the few prisoners which they succeeded in taking, but with bloodthirstiness and ferocity worthy of their antecedents in America, where they lost their power by similar brutality and cruelty, they shot, without judgment, peaceable citizens for mere suspicion of connivance with the revolutionary troops.

They did more. While our troops not only respected the mortal remains of the enemies, soldiers, and buried those which were inhumanly abandoned by their companions, and took care of their wounded, our dead were barbarously abused by the Spanish soldiery, their bodies mutilated, and otherwise subjected to the most horrible atrocities.

The liberating army has not made reprisals. We wished to avail ourselves of every means in our power to make the enemy adopt more humane practices and a less ferocious system of warfare. With that object I had addressed in the first days of the revolution a despatch to the Spanish Goversment in Manzanillo in that sense. That despatch obtained no answer, and the shooting of Cubans found in arms and the desecration of our dead were continued by the Spaniards. Decided, nevertheless, to await the last extremity before giving way to the horrors of reprisals, I sent by flag of truce a despatch to the 20th of December last to the Commander-General of Cuba, in which I entreated that the Spanish Government should accept the kind of warfare which we had instituted and were observing—in other words, to stipulate quarter for prisoners and wounded, as all civilized belligerents do, even when not united by ties of similarity of origin, religion, and language—and naming a period of fifteen days for its answer; declaring that after this time, if I unhappily received no satisfactory answer saying that they would cease to shoot and commit the before named cruelties, I would adopt at last the mournful but absolute necessity of reprisal.

The commanding General, Brigadier Garcia Munoz, after having maltreated by words and miserably insulted the envoy by tearing with his own hand the insignia and devices of the defenders of the country, said, in answer, that he could not condescend to take any despatch into consideration. Notwithstanding, true to my word I resolved to take no steps whatever until the period should have elapsed. But to-day, the permit being at an end, and the conduct of the enemy being unchanged, on the contrary, aggravated by new acts of cruelty and barbarity, I have been obliged to accept the war to the knife, with all the determination with which I have repelled it. Therefore, I decree reprisals with the enemy in its most ample terms from to-day, without restriction of any kind. Blood for blood. Execution for execution. Extermination for extermination.

CARLOS MANUEL CESPEDES.

A British Vessel Captured--Two of Her Passengers Shot--Expeditious Landing.

HAVANA, March 30.—The British Consul has sent her Britannic Majesty's steamer Heron to Cabarien, to investigate the affair of the British schooner Jeff. Davis.

This vessel was captured in the old Bahama Channel and brought into Cabarien because she had on board as passengers five Cubans, white and colored, who were endeavoring to reach Nassau. On arriving the passengers were at once brought on shore and their landing was soon known. Two of them, Francisco M. Jimenez and Rafael Falero, were persons of standing and wealth. They were surrounded by a mob of volunteers, and, in the presence of the women and children of their own families, were taken from the guard of marines who had them in charge and put to death in the street under a promiscuous attack with guns, pistols, bayonets, and knives. Even after they were dead the volunteers amused themselves by sticking their bayonets into the lifeless bodies. When tired of this bloody pastime they searched the bodies, and finding a bag full of ounces, greeted the discovery with cries of "*Viva Espana!*" The only crime of these two victims was merely that of trying to escape from being sent to the Island of Fernando Po, which has fallen to the lot of all Cubans of any standing.

The captain and crew of the Jeff. Davis are still in prison at Cabarien. The British Consul is expecting a fleet of several vessels, which have been ordered to cruise in the Bahama waters. On the same day two Cubans were shot at Cabarien for being bearers of rebel correspondence.

There are said to be 3000 insurgents in Sagua la Chica, and the Spaniards fire every sugar plantation as they leave it and then lay the blame on the insurgent forces.

Two steamers and two schooners with men and arms are reported to have landed near Cape Mayst.

Advices from Santiago of the 26th state that the copper-mines at Cobre have been again abandoned in consequence of the presence of insurgents in the vicinity. A report was current in Santiago that the steamer Cricket, with two schooners, had landed an expedition at a port on the northern coast. Colonel Lopez Camara had returned to Santiago from Mayari.

Advices from Nuevitas of the 28th state that the insurgents in that vicinity continue very active. The Government has reoccupied Manati, and proposes to open communication with Las Tunas.

REAL.

Execution of the Murderer To-morrow—What the Doomed Man Says—Efforts for a New Trial.

The scaffold on which John Real, the murderer of Officer Smedick, is to be executed will be erected in the court-yard of the Tombs this afternoon or evening, unless the interposition of the law is previously extended in his behalf. Hopes are still entertained by the friends of the condemned man that a stay of proceedings will be allowed in his case by Justice Sutherland, whose decision was expected yesterday, but was suddenly deferred. It will be rendered in the Supreme Court at 10 o'clock this morning, but its adjournment till that time is regarded by some as being an ominous indication for the prisoner.

Should it be unfavorable, it will give counsel very little time to make a new application for a stay of proceedings, and have it heard before another Judge. As a last resort the Governor will be finally appealed to for a respite, which, however, he has determinedly refused to grant. Between 10 and 2 o'clock to-morrow is the time fixed for the execution. The scaffold intended for Real is the same as that on which Bernard Friery, Jerry O'Brien, Wagner and other noted criminals have suffered death for homicidal offenses. Hangman Isaacs has been engaged for the execution, and will arrange the noose, and perform other duties of an unpleasant character.

Intense eagerness to witness the spectacle has been manifested, and tickets have been urgently solicited from the Sheriff by hundreds of applicants. It is estimated that over 500 letters have been received by the Sheriff's officers from parties intimating a desire to be admitted to the execution. These are not likely to be gratified, however, as it has been considered best by the Sheriff to limit the attendance to the smallest numbers, admitting only those who are compelled to be present. It is confidently hoped that this excellent regulation will prevent a recurrence of scenes which have made former executions disgraceful and unnecessarily hideous. It is understood to be the intention of the Sheriff, who has known Real for years not to be present himself at the execution, but to intrust his merely nominal duties to Joel Stevens, Under Sheriff, who will be assisted by a number of Deputy Sheriffs. Mr. Stevens will endeavor to have the arrangements complete beyond the possibility of causing any unavoidable suspense or torture to the prisoner, and will see that he is cared for in the most kindly manner while he lives. A Coroner's Jury will certify to his death, and the body will subsequently be given to his relatives, and will be removed by them to Calvary Cemetery for sepulture.

Yesterday Real was visited in prison by his brother and brother-in-law and his sisters, who held short interviews with him. He was in charge of Deputy Sheriffs Scannell and Miller. Only one person was allowed to see him at a time, and none were permitted to enter his cell. This is situate on the first tier, in a light and comparatively pleasant locality. The grated door opening into it is kept heavily bolted, utterly precluding any chance of escape. Two deputy sheriffs are alternately detailed to keep watch over him night and day, consequently he is allowed to go without handcuffs. Exception is made to the rule regarding visitors in favor of the Sisters of Charity and Father Duranquet, S. J., who are frequntly in attendance upon him inside the cell; the latter is one of his spiritual advisers, and will accompany and support him to the scaffold. His deportment has been very good during his incarceration, but he has never outwardly or visibly manifested sincere repentance for his act, so far as can be ascertained. Within a day or two he has shown a slight change in his manner, and has been a trifle more subdued and thoughtful. He betrays no physical weakness or fear at his approaching doom, but seems determined to meet it bravely. He is eminently uninteliectual in his ideas, and his conversation is characterized by a frequent use of low language. Last week and the early part of this week he was constantly visited by sympathizing friends, who bestowed on him various delicacies and articles of comfort.—*N. Y. Tribune of this morning.*

[It will be seen by our telegrams from New York that Judge Sutherland this morning granted a stay of proceedings in Real's case.—ED. EVE. TEL.]

A. T. STEWART.

His Princely Munificence—He Gives Away Six Millions for Charitable Purposes—Two Grand Hotels for Young Working Women and Men.

We learn from the N. Y. *Herald* that A. T. Stewart, the noted millionaire, is about giving six million dollars, out of his great estate, to endow charitable institutions in New York. Says that journal:—

Mr. Stewart, in carrying out his present benevolent scheme, will expend $3,000,000, and for another and similar scheme as much more; $6,000,000 altogether. Think of it. Six million dollars for charity, and the gift of one man. It seems incredible. But this is the age of stupendous events, stupendous progress, stupendous ideas, stupendous inventions, stupendous revolutions, and stupendous charities. Mr. Stewart is imbued with the spirit of the age. He does nothing by halves. He matures his plans and works them out in his own time and way.

A GRAND HOTEL FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

This is what Mr. Stewart is going to build, and this is the beginning of his matured plan of charity. Upon this the first instalment of $3,000,000 is to be expended. The site of the building is on Fourth avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, west side. It is an iron building, and has three fronts respectively on the three streets named. On Fourth avenue it has a frontage of 192 feet 6 inches. The frontages on Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets are each 205 feet. The breadth of the rear of the building is 197 feet 6 inches. The whole structure covers an area of 41,000 square feet. The main building is six stories in height, with an additional story in the Mansard roof. Over the central portions on each side, and embracing a width of 100 feet of the respective fronts, is an additional story, with also a superincumbent Mansard roof, making the building at these centres eight stories high. At each extremity of these central elevations are turreted Mansards or towers, each 24 feet in width and height. Similar towers are on the angles of Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets. These towers, ten in number altogether, are variously designed, but with exquisite taste, and with their gracefully-formed pinnacles rising from their angular points, give a crowning air of finish, lightness, and elegance to the structure. The entire height of the central portions of the building is 103 feet, and that of the side portions 103 feet, besides the additional heights of the turrets, which we have already given. The height of the first story is 19 feet 6 inches, second story 14 feet 2 inches, third story 13 feet 7 inches, fourth story 12 feet 6 inches, fifth story 12 feet, sixth story 11 feet 5 inches, and the Mansard story 7 feet 11 inches. The main portion of the building to entablature is 96 feet, above which the Mansard roof is 18 feet in height above the elevated central portions and 12 feet on the sides. In outline profile the respective facades are each, excepting the grand entrance, an exact counterpart of the other. The style of architecture is of the Renaissance school, being a combination of Ideas, after Sir Christopher Wren and Inigo Jones, enriched with modern embellishments. The hotel is constructed to accommodate about 600 guests, their being altogether 560 rooms for their accommodation. Each room is neatly furnished and is well supplied with water and marble basins. Besides this every room has an air duct and register for fresh air and a corresponding one for taking off the impure air. Furthermore, each room is heated with a steam coil placed under the window sill and supplied with fresh air from the outside through an opening under the window sill. A more thorough and perfect plan for ventilation could not possibly be devised. In fact, all the details are as near perfect as can be.

Mr. Stewart has selected working young women as the most worthy recipients of his first great beneficence. To the patronage of ladies Mr. Stewart, as is well known, is almost wholly indebted for the foundation of his fortune, as well as being largely indebted to them for its growing expansion since. There may be something of chivalry that stimulated his final decision—a desire to pay a lasting tribute to the sex to which he is so much indebted—but the great impelling motive was no doubt his perfect familiarity with the struggles, trials, and temptations of working young women as revealed to him in thousands that during the past twenty-five years have been in his employ.

SIMILAR HOTEL FOR YOUNG MEN.

Mr. Stewart's generosity is not to stop with the hotel for working young women. He proposes to build a similar hotel for young men upon a like large and liberal scale. This further field for giving practical expression to his benevolent impulses is almost as important, and the benefits to be conferred upon meritorious young men employed as clerks in our stores, banking houses, and the like, will be as salutary, as permanent, and as widely appreciated. Here is the practical philanthropy of a living, practical, earnest man. He seizes hold of the present. He erects his own monument while living. He can say, as says his own favorite Latin poet:—*Exegi momentum perennius aere*—and what a monument it is; how grand in its conception; how colossal in its execution; how beneficent in its results! This monument will be imperishable. These two great charities will through coming ages be the theme of the world's wonder and admiration.

What a triumphant refutation, these magnificent and unparalleled charities, to the widespread belief and frequent assertion that Mr. Stewart only knew how to make money and to keep it. He is now proving to the world how little it has known of him, and that his life, though devoted to money-making, in which he has been more successful than any man living, has had for him a further, and higher and nobler purpose: that he is endowed with aspirations reaching beyond himself; that through the long years of his successful mercantile career he has been meditating some great benevolent scheme, and that his life energies, of which we are now just beginning to see the fruit, have been bravely devoted to grand and beneficent aims.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Treasury Registership—Decision of Attorney-General Hoar—Hon. George A. Halsey Ineligible.

Retrenchment and Reform—Discharging Superfluous Clerks in the Departments—Military Orders.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Affairs in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—An order has just been issued by the President relieving General Stoneman of his command in Virginia, and requiring him to join his regiment immediately. General Webb left here to-day to assume command in Virginia in the place of Stoneman. He carries with him special instructions from the President relative to the manner in which affairs shall hereafter be conducted in Virginia. It is understood that General Wells and other officers deposed by Stoneman will be reinstated.

The Treasury Registership.

Attorney-General Hoar has finally given a decision in the case of Hon. George A. Halsey, maintaining that under the law of 1789 he is ineligible to hold the position of Register of the Treasury unless he abandons his business. This Halsey declines to do, so that he out of the way for that office.

The Law of 1789.

The Secretary of the Treasury, as well as the President, proposes to apply the provisions of the law of 1789 to all applicants for office under the Treasury department. Abandonment of all business, trade, or commerce will be made the condition precedent to accepting any office under the department.

Treasury Clerks Discharged.

Fifty clerks were discharged to-day from the Treasury Department, on account of the want of business and appropriation to pay them. Another batch has also been prepared to follow those already discharged.

FROM BALTIMORE.

An Injunction Refused in the United States Court—Railroad Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—Judge Giles, in the United States Court, has refused the petition of L. H. Shoemaker, of Adams' Express, for injunctions under the National Banking law, to restrain the National Mechanics and National Union Banks of Baltimore from doing business, as it is alleged they were squandering the stockholders' money. he Court said that such action could only be brought by a Government officer, and he therefore overruled the application for an injunction because of the error in proceedings.

There is now a proposition before the City Councils to sell two millions and a half dollars worth of the city stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and apply the money to aid in completing the Western Maryland road to Hagerstown and Williamsport. Also, to apply a portion of the same funds to the Pittsburg, Connellsville, and other roads. No doubt this measure will pass.

FROM TENNESSEE.

President Johnson to take the Stump—What His Present Political Views Are—He Will Vindicate His Administration.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, April 1.—Advices from Greenville state that ex-President Johnson is recovering from his recent sickness, and that he will speak in Knoxville next Saturday. On the Tuesday or Wednesday following he will be in Nashville, and address what promises to be the largest crowd ever assembled in the City of Rocks.

It is definitely ascertained that Mr. Johnson is strongly opposed to the Democratic gubernatorial canvass, with the franchise left as it is by the Supreme Court, and the Republicans presenting an unbroken front. Defeat, he thinks, would under the circumstances badly damage the conservative cause—possibly put off enfranchisement for two or three years. The object of his forthcoming address is intended more as a sort of a review or vindication of his Presidential career than a campaign speech.

If there is any possible chance of conservative success, however, in direct canvass, Mr. Johnson is bound to give his stump efforts a direction that will have direct effect. A few weeks will determine whether or not there will be a canvass.

Nearly all the militia scattered throughout the State have been recalled to Nashville. This is caused by the general quiet throughout the State, and from the earnest appeals to that end made by the leading men of all political shades.

FROM CHICAGO.

Important Decision in a Claim for Damages.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, April 1.—In the Superior Court yesterday, a decision was rendered against the Chicago Railroad Company for personal damages, amounting to $5000. The Court held that if companies permit cars to be overloaded, passengers are not responsible for damages resulting from standing on the platform, and that if a passenger leaves a seat he may not again claim it.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Execution of John Real Stayed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Justice Sutherland to-day granted a stay of proceedings in the case of John Real, the murderer of Officer Smedick. The gallows was in course of erection at the time when Judge Sutherland decided, and Real could hear the strokes of the hammers.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Several petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee on Political Disabilities, reported the joint resolution requiring every person petitioning for the removal of political disabilities to accompany his petition with a sworn statement, under his own signature, of the grounds upon which he asks relief. Passed.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported and recommended the passage of the bill to facilitate telegraphic communication between Europe and the United States.

Also favorably, from the same committee, a bill, accompanied by a report, to refund to Massachusetts and Maine the interest paid by them on advances made for the United States in the war of 1812.

Mr. Ross, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to appoint guardians for minor Indians; authorizing the Committee on Indian Affairs to appoint guardians for minor Indian children entitled to pensions or bounties, which was passed.

Mr. Ramsey, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a joint resolution authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge, with a centre span of not less than 400 feet over the Ohio river at Paducah, Kentucky, and constituting it a post road. Passed.

Mr. Warner, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a joint resolution to reserve a grant of lands for the construction of a railroad from Selma to Gadsden, Ala., and to confirm the same to the Selma, Rome, and Dalton Railroad Company. Passed.

Mr. Rice introduced a bill to extend the time for the completion of the first section of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Fenton introduced a bill for the encouragement of yachting, improvements in navy architecture, etc. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to relinquish the title of the United States to certain lands in the city and county of San Francisco. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill donating certain condemned materials to the Industrial Home School, in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill for the relief of Elizabeth Odell, and other half-breed Indian women.

Mr. Thayer introduced a bill amendatory to the Homestead law, so as to require the planting of trees on homestead and pre-emption settlements.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a resolution instructing that committee, or a sub-committee thereof, to make an examination of the revision of the tariff laws, and of the laws and regulations relating custom houses and bonded warehouses, with authority to examine witnesses, take testimony, and sit during vacation, at such time and place as may be deemed advisable. Adopted.

Mr. Scofield, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to allow Joseph P. Tyffe, Commander in the Navy, the difference between the pay of a Lieutenant and that of a Lieutenant Commander on the active list, from July, 1862, to March, 1867. Passed.

Mr. Sawyer, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Davis introduced a bill to define vacancies in office, and provide for filling the same, and to regulate resignations from office. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill is as follows:—

Section 1. That all offices of the United States, the incumbents of which are, or may be, appointed under and pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of article 2 of the Constitution of the United States, except Judges of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall become and be vacant upon the happening of either of the following events:—

First. Upon the death of the incumbent.

Second. Upon the resignation of the incumbent.

Third. Upon the expiration of the term for which the incumbent shall have been appointed. But this provision shall not be construed to prevent such incumbent from discharging the duties of the office till his successor be appointed.

Fourth. Where the office is local, by the removal of the incumbent from the district or jurisdiction within which the duties of his office are by law required to be performed, so that he shall cease to be a resident of such district or jurisdiction, or by his absconding therefrom.

Fifth. Upon judgment being pronounced upon the conviction of the incumbent of any felony under the laws of the United States, or of any State or Territory, or of any act or offense made criminal by the laws of the United States relating to the duties of his office.

Section 2. Resignations of office shall be made in writing, and in all cases where the officer was appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the resignation shall be made to the President; and in all other cases to the officer, court of law, or head of department by whom the appointment was made; such resignation may be made to take effect immediately, or at some time designated therein, and the appointment of a successor may be made to take effect immediately with the resignation.

Section 3. In all cases where a vacancy shall happen during a recess of the Senate upon either of the events above specified, in any office appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the President shall have power to fill up the same by granting a commission which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Senate. All other vacancies may be filled by the officer, court of law, or head of department having by law the power to appoint to the office.

Mr. Davis also introduced a bill to encourage the detection of frauds on the Government, and to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to direct the commencement of actions therefor. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Stevens introduced a joint resolution to legalize certain navy regulations. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the organization of a provisional government for Mississippi.

Mr. Ward, a member of the Reconstruction Committee, addressed the House in advocacy of the bill, which he regarded as necessary for the reconstruction of the State of Mississippi. He expressed his surprise at the position taken by the Democrats in opposition to the measure, supposing them to have been adverse to all military governments.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 1.—The House bill allowing the Dorcas Society of St. Augustine's Church to take a bequest passed.

Bills read in place:—

Mr. Randall read one preventing persons from purchasing produce in Schuylkill county to sell in other counties without first taking out a license.

Mr. Connell one to vacate Paul street, in the Twenty-first ward.

Mr. McCandless one exempting from taxation the Foster Home property, at Twenty-fourth and Poplar.

Also one repealing so much of the third section of the act of February 26, 1855, as provides for imprisonment for violation of the provisions of the first section thereof.

Mr. Nagle, one extending for one year the payment of emolument tax by Bear Creek and Colorado Gold and Silver Mining Company.

Also one authorizing the appointment of additional Notaries Public in Philadelphia.

Mr. Hemszey, one supplementary to the act of May 7, 1855, relative to the inspection of buildings, which provides that any person who shall erect, construct, or build, or cause to be so built or erected, any building, in whole or in part of brick, iron, granite, wood, or stone, or shall alter any such building so as to make it substantially new in any other manner than required by the act of 1855, shall be fined fifty dollars, to be given to the Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen.

Mr. Stinson, one extending the time for the commencement of the Norristown and Centre Square Turnpike.

The General Appropriation bill was then considered until the hour of adjournment.

House of Representatives.

The sheep brokers' bill came up as the special order, and it passed finally with the ninth section struck out—yeas, 80; nays, 63.

Mr. Bunn endeavored to report the Registry bill, but failed, orders being called.

Mr Hong called up the Senate bill supplementary to the act relative to the appointment of superintendents and the election of supervisors of highways in the Twenty-second ward. Passed finally.

Mr. Adsire moved a reconsideration of the bill passed yesterday relative to suits brought by non-residents against residents of Pennsylvania. Disagreed to.

The public calender being in order, a bill increasing personal property exempt from execution and distress for rent from three hundred to five hundred dollars, and nullifying all waivers of provisions of this act, was discussed at length. Mr. Painter moved to amend.

Fatal Accident.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—The gentleman whose neck was broken in falling into a cellar at Kansas City, night before last, was Thomas C. Borrie, belonging to the Engineer Corps of the North Pacific Railroad Company. He was a nephew of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and also of the present Governor of Maryland. He was formerly connected with the United States Coast Survey.

From Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, April 1.—The Legislature of Nova Scotia will meet on April 19.

At a public meeting held in Montreal respecting the copyright law, it was resolved to apply to Parliament for an amendment permitting Canadian publishers to print British copyright works upon the payment of 12½ per cent. to British authors.

Death of an Aged Lawyer in Reading.

READING April 1.—Edward P. Pearson, one of the oldest practitioners at the Berks county bar, died yesterday, aged 71. He had been retired from practice for several years.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 1—A. M.—Consols 93 for money, and 93@93¼ for account. U. S. 5-20s, 83¾. Railways quiet; Erie, 24½; Illinois Central, 97.

LIVERPOOL, April 1—A. M.—Cotton opens quiet; uplands, 12¼d.; Orleans, 12¾d. The sales will probably reach 8000 bales.

Corn, 30s. 3d. for new.

LONDON, April 1—A. M.—Linseed Cakes easier but not lower. Turpentine, 31s. 3d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 1—P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; and for account, 93. United States Five-twenties easier at 83¼. Railways easier and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 1—P. M.—Cotton flat; uplands, 12¼d. Orleans, 12¼d. Lard, 74s. 6d. Tallow, 45s. 9d.

LONDON, April 1.—The Bank of England has advanced the rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Cotton lower; 400 bales sold at 18¾c. Flour dull and declining, but is without decided change; sales of 4500 barrels. Wheat dull and declined 1c; amber Michigan $2 65. Corn easier; sales of 28 000 bush. at 85@90c. Oats firmer at 75½@77c; sales of 12,000 bushels. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Lard dull at 18¾@18¾c. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Stocks strong but dull. Gold, 131¾. Exchange, 107¾; 6-20s, 1862, 118; do. 1864, 114; do. 1865, 116; new, 113; 1867, 112¾; 10-40s, 105; Virginia 6s, 60½; Missouris, 87. Canton Co., 59½; Cumberland preferred, 38; New York Central, 761¼; Reading, 91¾; Hudson River, 137¾; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 95¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 107¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 127¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 124.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 28¾. Flour quiet, and small business done. Wheat firmer; sales of good to prime red at $2 16@2 28. Corn firm, receipts small; white 83@86c.; yellow unchanged. Oats dull at 60@65c. for good light. Rye dull and nominal. Mess Pork firm at $33 50. Bacon firm; rib sides 16¾@17c; clear do 17¾@18c.; shoulders 14¾@15c. Hams 20@21c. Lard firm at 20c. Whisky firm and scarce; sales at 93.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	161¼	West. Union Tel.	39¼
Ph. and Read. R.	91¼	Cleve. & Toledo R.	103½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	95¾	Toledo & Wabash.	66¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	89¾	Mil. & St. Paul R. c.	71¼
Chi. and N. W. com.	84¼	Mil. & St. Paul R. p.	86¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	93¾	Adams Express	58¼
Chi. and R. I. ex div	128¾	Wells, Fargo	31
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	124¼	Gold	131¾
Pacific Mail Steam.	89	Market steady.	

THE CIVIL TENURE.

Text of the New Act Just Passed by Congress.

Here is the full text of the Tenure of Office act as it passed both branches of Congress:—

That the first and second sections of the act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, be and the same are hereby repealed, and in lieu of said repealed sections the following are hereby enacted:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That every person holding any civil office to which he has been, or hereafter may be, appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall have become duly qualified to act therein, shall be entitled to hold such office during the term for which he shall have been appointed, unless sooner removed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by the appointment, with the like advice and consent, of a successor in his place, except as herein otherwise provided.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That during the recess of the Senate the President hereby is empowered in his discretion to suspend any civil officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, except Judges of the United States Courts, until the end of the next session of the Senate, and to designate some suitable person, subject to be removed in his discretion or by the resignation of another, to perform the duties of such suspended officer in the meantime, and such person so designated shall take the oaths and give the bonds required by law to be taken and given by the suspended officer, and shall, during the time he performs his duties, be entitled to the salary and emoluments of such officer, no part of which shall belong to the officer suspended; and it shall be the duty of the President, within thirty days after the commencement of every session of the Senate, except for any office which in his opinion ought not to be filled, to nominate persons to fill all vacancies in offices which exist prior to the meeting of the Senate, whether temporarily filled or filled or not, and so in the place of all officers suspended, and if the Senate during such session shall refuse to advise and consent to an appointment in the place of such suspended officer, then, and not otherwise, the President shall nominate another person as soon as practicable to said session of the Senate for said office.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT No. 1—Judge Hare.—Catharine Strong vs. David Gillinan. An action to recover arrears of rent. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $448·10.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Stroud.—Jarden and Nephew vs. the Philadelphia Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for the loss of a mule through their alleged negligence. Verdict for plaintiffs, $222 99.

The Logan Oil Company vs. Thomas B. Levick. An action to recover money alleged to have been retained by the defendant over and above his salary as secretary of plaintiff's company. The defense set forth that the sum sued for was an increase of salary allowed him by the president and other officers of the company. On trial.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Peirce and Allison.—The trial of Michael Feehan for the murder of Joseph Smith, on Christmas last, before reported, was resumed this morning. The defense offered no witnesses to the occurrence, but went to the jury upon proof of the prisoner's good character and the facts as shown by the Commonwealth, arguing an entire absence of unlawful intent on the part of the accused. The defense was opened by Henry J. McCarthy, Esq., who was followed in argument by T. Pratt, Esq. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, April 1, 1869.

To-day the pressure for money was considerably below the average during the last week, which seems to indicate that borrowers have anticipated their probable wants by the loans to cover the period of April 1 to the 10th, which is generally one of very great pressure. Most business men seemed to expect this year a more than ordinarily severe pinch for money, and cautiously provided accordingly. This extreme prudence accounts for the moderate activity which prevailed in the market to day. There is every indication that the climax has been already reached, and that a speedy return to monetary ease will follow.

For some days our local banks have been drawn upon by the country banking houses and customers generally. There is a return current beginning to set in from these quarters and the South, which will soon restore the market to its normal state. The rates for money on call are 7@8 per cent. on Government, and 8@9 per cent. on mixed securities. Mercantile paper passed current at irregular figures, ranging between 10@15 per cent. according to grade.

Government bonds continue dull and quiet. Gold is variable within narrow range. Opening premium, 131¾; at 12 M. 131¾, weak.

There was more firmness in the Stock market this morning, and a moderate degree of activity. In State loans no sales were reported. City 6s were unchanged, selling at 100¾ for the new issues. The Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 91¾. Government bonds were quiet.

Reading Railroad was stronger at the opening, selling as high as 45·81, closing, however, at 45¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, although quiet, advanced ¼, selling at 58¾ b. o.; Little Schuylkill Railroad sold to a limited extent at 43; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 26¼@26¾. 122¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 54¼ for Minehill Railroad; and 33¾ for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

In Canal stocks there were sales of Morris preferred at 66, and Delaware Division at 48. 17¼ was offered for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

Coal stocks were neglected. 4¼ was bid for New York and Middle; 5¾ for Big Mountain; and 4 for Feeder Dam.

Bank shares were dull.

Passenger Railway shares attracted but little attention. 41 was bid for Second and Third; 16½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45 for Chestnut and Walnut; 12¼ for Hestonville; 38 for Green and Coates; and 27½ for Girard College.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$8000 City 6s, New	103½	100 sh Read	45¾
$2000 do	103½	100 do	43¾
$300 do	103¾	100 do	45¾
$9000 Leh R R 1st	85	100 do	4 ¾
$2000 do	85	100 do	4 ¾
$2000 N P R 6s	89	100 do	45 81
$500 C & Am. 6s '83	85	100 do	45 81
$1000 Leh 6s, gold	91¾	44 do	45 81
100 sh Phil & E	26¾	38 do	45¾
600 do	26¾	100 do	45¾
100 do	26¾	100 do	45 81
100 do	26¾	100 do	45¾
100 sh Penna	58¾	100 do	45¾
100 do	58¾	200 do	45¾
15 sh Lit Sch R	43	100 do	45¾
40 sh Wash Gas	25	100 do	45 81
5 sh Nor C P	56	100 do	45¾
10 sh Del Division	48	100 do	45 81
100 sh Read R R	45·69		

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	"	131¼	10·35 A. M.	"	131¼
10·10	"	131¼	10 40	"	131¼
10·15	"	131¼	11 45	"	131¼
10·26	"	131¼	11·53	"	131¼
10·32	"	131¼	12 M.	"	131¼

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¼@115¾; 5-20s of 1862, 118@118¼; 5-20s, 1864, 113¾@114¼; 5-20, Nov., 1865, 115¾@116; July, 1865, 112¾@113¼; do., 1867, 113@113¼; do. 1868, 112¾@113¼; 10-40s, 105@105¼. Gold, 131¼. Pacifics, 104¼@104¾.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115¼@115¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 117¾@118¼; do. 1864, 113¾@114; do., 1865, 115¾@116; do. July, 1865, 112¾@113; do. July, 1867, 112¼@113; do. 1868, 112¾@113; 5s, 10-40s, 104¾@105¼. Gold, 131¾@131¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@115¾; do. 1862, 117¾@118¼; do., 1864, 113¾@114; do., 1865, 115¾@115¾; do. 1865, new, 112¾@112¾; do., 1867, new, 112¾@113; do., 1868, 112¾@113¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104¼@105¼; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 104¼@104¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 131¼@131¾; Silver, 125@126½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, April 1.—The Flour market is rather quiet, but prices are steady; about 900 barrels sold for home consumption at $5 25@5 50 for superfine; $6 25@6 50 for extras; $6 50@7 75 for spring wheat extra family, the latter rate for choice lows; $7@9 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; $9 75@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7 50@8 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a firmer feeling in the Wheat market, but business is restricted by

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

President Grant

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is not often that a President is assailed at the outset of his administration with the vindictiveness shown by the Democratic press to President Grant. In all free governments the least courtesy any party in opposition can show to a new administration is patience. The transition from one rule to another is awkward, and oftentimes attended with jars and stumbling. The men who come in now are new to their work, and to each other. Until they gain this knowledge, matters will go slowly. A new government generally means a new policy, and any new policy is, to a certain extent, experimental. There is the clamorous appealing of men who want office. Their claims are eagerly pressed, and in many cases their claims are just. The old politician who wants rest, the young politician who craves for honors, the "friends" of Senators and Representatives and men high in station — the multitudinous gathering of ambitious party men—who demand "recognition," all press upon the new President. Every expectant goes to Washington with his own ideas of his services to the party. As these ideas are only limited by the vanity or the ambition of each particular candidate, a slight knowledge of human nature will show the vastness and turbulence of the currents of office-beggars which sweep around the President. We presume there are ten men asking for office to one that can be appointed. The disappointments that come from this form a large part of the vexation and criticism which attend the beginning of every new administration.

There is also a peculiar trouble attending any new Government that begins with the policy of reform. General Grant is the President of reform. The Republican party dwelt upon that feature of its platform with repeated emphasis. We know how slow every reform must be—how patiently an administration must labor to accomplish it, and how very difficult it is to realize the dreams of enthusiastic and imaginative supporters. Andrew Johnson was a bad President, and the tone of our Government was reduced by him to a lower pitch than at any former period of our history. It was bad enough under Jackson and Tyler; but with all their faults they commanded personal respect. Mr. Johnson was disliked both as a man and a President, except by a small circle of bad men. This dislike culminated in a yearning for Grant, so general, so deep, we might almost say so plaintive and sentimental, that when it was really known he was President the joy was rapturous and exulting. Men said in their gladness:—"Now we shall have peace, security, reform, economy, strength, good harvests, stimulated commerce, a better currency, and every blessing of good government." Well, men may vow reformation, and declare that seven half-penny loaves shall be sold for a penny! When an unpopular minister was once overthrown in England the poets sang of a ministry by which "private life" could be by "wise acts reclaimed," and ardent youth to nobler manners framed. The fall of Disraeli and the accession of Gladstone and Bright we have no doubt meant to many hopeful Englishmen the instant remedy of every evil under which the British people have suffered—Ireland pacified, labor happy and more content. These good results, and all good results, only come with patience and effort and time!

After a fever the body is weak, and after dissipation the natural sources are clogged and sluggish. Thus it is with man—and to a certain sense with nations! We have gone through a war, and have been dissipating with an inflated currency, and a vast debt, and a weakened credit, and wasting our substance in a hundred ways. For eight years we have suffered from the war and Andrew Johnson, and because the President in the twenty-five days of his government has not succeeded in rescuing us from all these evils, he is held up to public scorn as a failure—as a ruler who does not comprehend the duties of his station—as a mere "man on horseback," insensible to the wants and wishes of the country. He has done nothing but blunder, we are told! His Cabinet is a "blunder." Well, let us look at that! The Secretary of State cannot have a policy less in harmony with the country than that of the former "deacon." The Secretary of the Treasury is as much better than the one who preceded him as it is possible for comparison to express. In the place of Browning and his Indian and railroad scandals, we have a man of commanding ability and purity of character. Randall has given place to Creswell, and Evarts resigns the office which he bought with a price, to one of the wisest and best men in Massachusetts. Mr. Borie takes experience, culture, respectability, purity of character, and business eminence into the office where Mr. Welles has sat so long like the Old Man of the Sea. With the exception of Washington's first Cabinet, which contained Jefferson and Hamilton, and Monroe's Cabinet, which had Quincy Adams, Crawford, Calhoun, McLean, and Wirt, and probably Polk's, with Buchanan, Walker, Marcy, and Bancroft, the Cabinet of President Grant is as strong in intellectual force as the Cabinet of any former President. We expect a great deal from Mr. Boutwell in his great office, and especially from Mr. Creswell and General Cox. The Cabinet is not the only "blunder," however. The appointment of Mr. Stewart indicated an "ignorance of law" Well, lawyers like Hendricks voted for the confirmation, and many men learned in the law argued that Mr. Stewart could take his portfolio. We did not agree with them. Mr. Stewart would have pleased us as Secretary, but we were not pleased with the manner in which he proposed to be Secretary. We differed with the President. He was wise enough to change his mind. After four years of the irresolute mulishness of Andrew Johnson, let us thank Heaven that we have a man who can change his mind. The Stewart business was, perhaps, clumsy; but it was the clumsiness of an honest man trying to do a wise thing. The smallest of A. J.'s vetoes did a hundred times more harm. As to the patronage thus far, we have a better proportion of good men going into office than we have seen for many years. The clamor about family and personal appointments is only the old cry of the men who are out against the men who are in.

—We do not expect from General Grant an infallible administration. We presume he will make blunders. The wisest of men have tripped and fallen. He is truly wise and great who keeps steadily on to his purpose—every step bringing with it a new lesson—every success only stimulating to new successes—every blunder serving as an admonition. The President has done nothing to change the confidence of the country—he has done everything to strengthen it. Our credit is better because General Grant is President. In the South peace reigns—treason recognizing the moral weight of his power, and not needing any physical manifestation. Every step indicates that the work of reform is being steadily and slowly pressed. The labor is tedious, surrounded with embarrassments that cannot be expressed and can hardly be appreciated. The men are in office who mean to do it. Their hands should be strengthened. This is our Republican President, worthy of all that we have done for him, worthy still more of the support of the whole country. Let his enemies criticize and sneer, and detract—we only ask that this administration shall be judged by its results, and until those results are achieved—patience and confidence. As for the President, we shall only quote the fanciful conceit of Tennyson:—

"The path of duty is the way to glory,
He that ever following her commands,
On with toil of hearts, and knees, and hands,
Thro' the long gorge to the far light has won
His path upward, and prevailed
Shall find the toppling crags of Duty scaled,
Are close upon the shining table lands
To which our God Himself is moon and sun."

Rewards of the Political Abolitionists.

From the N. Y. World.

The great anti-slavery movement by which the country was precipitated into a bloody civil war derived its chief impulse from political ambition. The Garrison-Phillips abolitionists were indeed mere fanatics, or, if you please, philanthropists, without political hopes or aspirations; but if the anti-slavery movement had been left in their hands, it would have resulted in nothing but empty agitation among a small band of headlong, excitable people. It was not till calculating politicians took it up, and saw that political capital could be made out of it, that it assumed formidable proportions and convulsed the country. The politicians did not aim at the abolition of slavery, but to play upon the natural repugnance of Northern citizens to that institution, as a means of building up a political party and gaining control of the Federal Government. They steadily disclaimed any intention to disturb slavery in the States. By preventing its extension into new Territories, they would not have released a single negro from thraldom. A negro would be none the less a slave by confining him within certain geographical limits. The anti-slavery politicians did not seek to confer freedom on the blacks, but only to open a career for their own ambition. Slavery was at length abolished by the suicidal folly of the South in attempting to sever the Union; an attempt which was certain to be resisted by arms, and to end, if the war was protracted, in the overthrow of the institution for whose protection the war was waged. It is absurd to credit the Republican party with a result which it never had in contemplation until after the shock of arms had shaken slavery to its foundations. That the aim of the party was merely political and selfish is proved by the fact that it steadily disavowed any intention to confer liberty upon a single human being. Not many slaves would have been taken into the new Territories, when the climate was unsuited to their labor. A few might have been carried thither as domestic servants in wealthy families, the most easy and desirable form of servitude. Slaves in new Territories would have found an improved condition and kinder treatment. The Republican politicians must be judged by what they aimed at; they deserve no credit for what was accomplished by the progress of events and the force of circumstances.

The rewards of the most noted Republican leaders have been pretty well proportioned to their deserts. There is hardly a man who was conspicuous and influential in inspiring the anti-slavery movement and building up the Republican party, whose fondest hopes have not been blasted, whose career has not ended in bitter disappointment, who has not found the coveted fruit turn to ashes in his mouth. Mr. Seward, altogether the ablest and perhaps the most ambitious politician in the Republican party, has gone into final retirement after a long succession of bitter and humiliating disappointments. Ten years ago there was no member of the Republican party who, if asked to name the first man in it, would have hesitated an instant to say William H. Seward. He was its universally recognized leader, its foremost statesman, the originator of its ideas, the author of its watchwords, the chief object of Democratic attacks and of Republican eulogies, its one orator who spoke with the greatest weight of authority, the one man whose every utterance was promptly published in every Republican newspaper and eagerly read by every Republican voter. It was he that nursed the Republican party into vigor; that shaped its policy; that strengthened its organization; that confidently, and not unreasonably, expected to be its official as well as its intellectual head, if it should ever be strong enough to elect a President. But Nemesis is ever on the watch, and it was Mr. Seward's destiny to be constantly supplanted by small rivals, constantly subjected to the keen humiliation of seeing elevated over his head men whose claims on the party bore no proportion to his own.

Another of the Republican leaders who has encountered from the party an incessant series of slights is Mr. Greeley. Without him and his newspaper the anti-slavery agitation would have made comparatively little progress among the masses of the people. But the party has never bestowed upon him any of the recognition and rewards by which political services are usually requited. He was once a member of Congress for a brief period to fill out the fraction of an unexpired term; but that was while he was simply a Whig, long before the Republican party had an existence. The party which he, next to Seward, some may think beyond Seward, has done more than any other man to build up, has never paid him the compliment even of a nomination to any desirable office, although it has for many years had the bestowal of nearly all the offices in the country. It has never nominated him for Governor, it has again and again refused to elect him Senator; he has never had the offer of a place in the Cabinet or of a foreign mission. Mr. Lincoln put a slur upon him and tried to render him ridiculous, by making him the yoke-fellow of that hare-brained fool, Colorado Jewett, and sending him on a bootless peace mission to Niagara Falls.

Another of the most distinguished of the Republican magnates and party chiefs was Mr. Chase, who has fallen short of his aspirations, and regarded his appointment to the bench of the Supreme Court as an exile from his chosen sphere. He was an unfaltering anti-slavery man from the beginning; he has always had an intense desire to be President; he had far higher claims to that honor than any man on whom the Republican party ever bestowed it; but never made a respectable show in any Republican National Convention. We might extend this list until it included all the most distinguished leaders of the Republican party, and we should find a repetition of the same story of blasted hopes and disappointed ambition. Fremont had the empty honor of a nomination when he had done nothing to deserve it; but his military order in the West which first sounded the tocsin of emancipation, though greatly applauded by the radical press, never met with any solid recognition. The family of the Blairs, who were Fremont's political creators, never received anything from the Republican party but the office of Postmaster-General, which was taken away in such manner as to destroy all the satisfaction of ever having filled it. Cameron, who undertook to ride the anti-slavery hobby and make himself a candidate for the Presidency, shared the common fate. The Republican party has had three Presidents; but none of the three ever contributed either influence or ideas to building up the party previous to his election. Lincoln was an obscure Illinois lawyer; Johnson a vigorous pro-slavery Democrat until the war broke out; Grant an eleventh-hour convert who joined the party to get elected President. The anti-slavery leaders have beaten the bush for others to catch the bird. Never did a great political game so completely disappoint the expectations of those who had the chief hand in playing it. It is a most impressive warning against the folly, as well as the wickedness, of plunging a country into convulsions and civil war as a means of opening a great career for ambition.

The anti-slavery chiefs have not only failed in their aspirations for office, but they have nearly all made shipwreck of their popularity with the party which they created. The Republican party no longer treats with honor, affection, esteem, or trust, either Seward, or Chase, or Greeley, or Fremont, or the Blairs, or Cameron, or Weed, or any of the men whose energy, astuteness, and influence called the party into existence, moulded its organization, and led it to victory. The fruits of their ambition cannot be better described than in the words of Webster in that striking passage of his reply to Hayne in which he gave a sidelong hit at Calhoun:—"Those who murdered 'Banquo,' what did they win by it? Substantial good? Permanent power? Or disappointment, rather, and sore mortification; dust and ashes, the common fate of vaulting ambition overleaping itself?"

The Campaigning Season in Europe.

From the N. Y. Times.

The campaigning season in Europe is now here, and two slight simultaneous movements of Prussia and France have heralded its coming. The former power has mobilized its troops in the western provinces, and instantly thereupon the latter has demanded an "explanation," pending which it has put an end to the winter's furloughs, and ordered all officers and privates now on leave of absence to rejoin their regiments on the 1st of April. In addition to this, we have the unpleasant and suspicious relations between France and Belgium—so much, and nothing more, as the sum of disquieting military rumors.

Clearly, therefore, there is as yet nothing alarming in the news. The Prussian action is explicable; the French demand for explanation is natural; and the latter's recall of furloughed officers and men is an ordinary procedure. Suppose, however, the Prussian answer should be evasive and unsatisfactory; in that case it might possibly be construed as the "insult" which the French Minister of War is preparing against, and we should have instant war. We must remember also that, after the experience of the Austro-Prussian war, begun in May, and finished ere midsummer, a tranquil winter no longer guarantees a peaceful spring. Nations always armed *cap-a-pie* need sound no warning note of preparation, and can let a word be quickly followed by a blow.

Nevertheless, taking all into account, we cannot look for war yet. We do not believe, however, with the Paris correspondent of the British *Army and Navy Gazette*, that the Belgian business will end in the French Government's hanging down its head and looking penitent, while Marshal Niel is forced to put himself in a corner, "thrust a finger into his mouth and sob." On the contrary, the recent French action shows that the Government is going to begin the season with prompt action; despising, to be sure, the taunts and irritations of Prussian papers, but overlooking no action of the Berlin Government. The present, meanwhile, is an important moment. The authority already quoted has prophesied that "if the French Emperor means fighting this year, he will open the ball in about a month, when the six-months-leave men join their respective corps." For a few days or weeks, therefore, all eyes will turn toward the Rhine.

Our Financial and Political Plunderers.

From the N. Y. Herald.

When our war for the consolidation of the Union broke out, government was a pleasure, not a burden, to the country. Everything flourished, and indefinite expansion invited internal and external enterprise. Our commerce, so absolutely essential to national greatness, was the boast of the nation, and in every port we waged a generous rivalry with the European maritime nations for the carrying trade of the world. Our foreign or registered tonnage in 1857 was 2,463,967 tons. In 1867 it had decreased to 1,218,812 tons, allowing for the new system of measurement. These figure a decrease of over fifty per cent. in ten years. It will be said that the English piratical expeditions caused this. They certainly did not cause a decrease in our domestic inland tonnage, which was, in 1864, 3,404,506 tons, and in 1867, 2,262,942 tons—a decrease of thirty-three per cent. in three years.

Our national debt in 1860 was less than sixty-five millions of dollars. It is to-day over two thousand five hundred millions. The expenses of administration were then estimated at sixty-two millions; now they have swollen to over three hundred millions. In 1860 the President, in his annual message, in speaking of the finances and comparing the Government expenditures with those of previous years, said:—"An overflowing Treasury had produced habits of prodigality and extravagance which could only be gradually corrected." If this was was said of 1860, what should be said of 1869? Three hundred millions of dollars administrative expenses against about one-fifth that amount in 1860! And yet we have not grown five times as large, have not five times the population, commerce, internal trade, and general national development we had in 1860. It is true one hundred and forty millions of our expenditures go for interest; but sixty millions go for civil service, the latter, an enormous amount for the purpose, is about equal to our whole expenses eight years ago. While all these financial and commercial evils have been openly accumulating, there have been growing up in their shadow certain associations which, seeing how poorly guarded is the national wealth, have, with satanic wisdom, supposed that in the decline of all prosperity it is well to struggle for the spoils. These associations curse us more than our real national debt, and when we consider how they bleed us of our wealth, we feel that our interest-bearing debt is something near ten thousand millions of dollars.

So great is the influence of the associations emanating from the illicit manufacture of whisky, from the building of railroads with the public plunder, and the thousand and one minor "jobs" that lance the veins of the nation, that they may be said to rule what honest, unsuspecting people are under the delusion is our republic. The "rings" have wormed into Congress until its principal branch stands like a rotten log in our pathway. They gathered from the *debris* of the war, from the wreck of our commerce, from the national debt, and from the many evils that the last eight years have engrafted upon us, all the elements of financial and consequent political corruption, and have rolled them under the wings of that august old hen, the Senate of the United States. There she sits in her wisdom, mounted upon the hundreds of millions of annual spoils, clucking and clucking over the eggs, twisting them, turning them, and trying to hatch something acceptable from them. The only product that marks the last four years of this Senatorial incubation is the Tenure-of-Office act, and to this bird of evil omen the Senate clings with as much tenacity as any old hen ever clung to a single chicken.

We have in a few bold dashes shown our financial and commercial condition. We present the picture to the Senate. Does it suppose that the nation will tolerate it much longer if it clings to and protects everything that threatens political dissolution and the ruin of our prosperity? It mistakes the temper of our people. We are not made of such poor material. The refusal to repeal the Tenure-of Office act after the people, by electing Grant, repealed it by their votes, shows to-day that the Senate is in conflict with the people, who fancy that they placed the Senators in their seats to make such laws as the States North and South desire. Instead of taking this view of it, the Senate has become so corrupt that, in its blindness, it imagines that it is simply a party instrument placed in power to control the vast wealth of the nation and make such laws as the subtle brains of the men behind the scenes may suggest as necessary to increase the plunder.

Death sometimes occurs because the remedy is applied too late. It is often so in the history of nations. The people have too often waited until the wail of revolution was forced from them by the very weight of intolerable government. The people of the United States have the sense to profit by historical precedent, and reason from it. They will not wait until the Senate, after destroying the Executive power, usurps also that of the judiciary, and enthrones itself upon the ruins of our Constitution. They will at once decide that it is better for the nation to overturn the Senate than to have the Senate go on in its usurpations until it overturns the nation. Both these measures would be revolutionary; but a lesser revolution at once is better than a great revolution in the future. The former would be effected while the people have yet some religious, political, and financial morals which the ruinous Senatorial legislation has not yet touched. By waiting a few years longer there may be but little of this left, and the way may be well prepared for a revolution out of which we might only hope to emerge by a desperate struggle of years, and by the retracing afterwards of the retrograde step with which the Senate now threatens us. We say the people in preference to the Senate, and down with the Senate rather than down with the people!

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1 16 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street

CODFISH.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 2, 1869.
W. D. CUTLER, Esq:—Please find below a communication from the Examiner, in the matter of interference between Rand, Lewis, and Cutler, for manufacture from Codfish. Very respectfully,
ELISHA FOOTE,
Commissioner of Patents.

TRADE MARK

EXAMINER'S ROOM:—In the matter above referred to, priority of invention IS AWARDED TO CUTLER, and the applications of Rand and Lewis are rejected.
B. S. HENDRICK, Examiner.
This establishes the patent under which the BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA SALT FISH COMPANY, No. 521 COLUMBIA Avenue, manufacture their DESICCATED CODFISH.
For sale by all good grocers.
WARNER, RHODES & CO.,
WATER and CHESNUT Streets General Agents.
None genuine unless bearing our trade-mark as above. Parties offering any other will be summarily prosecuted. 3 29 6t

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.
PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES.
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS. ETC. ETC
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PROVISIONS, ETC.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
3 19 1mrp East of Front street.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, ETC.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
3 1 tf PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Stree
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved ladies;
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

LEDYARD & BARLOW
Have Removed their
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

STERLING & WILDMAN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 110 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
Special Agents for the Sale of
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre RR.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $200, $500, and $1000.
Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.
Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates.
Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 3 20 1m

B. K. JAMISON & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
At Closest Market Rates.
N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stocks Boards, etc. etc. 2 17 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK
Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.
1040 MILES
NOW COMPLETED.
The First Mortgage Bonds,
HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN,
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,
WE ARE NOW SELLING
AT
PAR AND INTEREST,
Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms:—
For $1000 1881s, we pay a difference of..... $128 34
$1000 1862s, we pay a difference of..... 173 34
$1000 1864s, we pay a difference of..... 128 34
$1000 1865s, Nov., we pay a diff. of..... 153 34
$1000 10-40s, we pay a difference of..... 43 34
$1000 1865s, July, we pay a difference of 116 34
$1000 1867s, July, we pay a difference of 118 34
$1000 1868s, July, we pay a difference of 118 34
Or in proportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, ETC.,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
2 19 PHILADELPHIA.

4,500,000
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
ISSUED BY
The Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.
They are a First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond, Free of United States Tax,
Secured by One Million Six Hundred and Thirty-two Thousand Acres Of Choice Lands,
And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.
A Double Security and First-Class Investment in every respect,
YIELDING IN CURRENCY NEARLY
Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.
Present Price Par and Accrued Interest.
Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.
Pamphlets and full information given on application to
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississipp River Railroad Company. 3 10 6t 4p
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia,
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., N.Y.
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,
Bankers and Dealers in U. S. Bonds.
Parties going abroad can make all their financial arrangements with us, and procure Letters of Credit available in all parts of Europe.
Drafts for Sale on England, Ireland, France, Germany, Etc. 3 10 tu ths

HENRY G. GOWEN,
(LATE OF COCHRAN, GOWEN & CO.),
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 111 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission in Philadelphia and New York.
Gold and Government Securities Dealt In.
New York quotations by Telegraph constantly received.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points.
INTEREST allowed on deposits. 3 30 1m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.
No. 48 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY
No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 19

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 39 South THIRD Street,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26 2

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Thomas W. Roane, of Philadelphia, who has been re elected President of the New York Literary Association of Deaf Mutes, is now in the city.

—Assistant Assessors Joseph P. Murphy and Charles L. Spangler, of the Third district, have tendered their resignations to Assessor William B. Elliott.

—Mayor Fox, accompanied by Chief Mulholland and a committee of Councils, yesterday afternoon visited the Fourth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, and Eighteenth District, and Harbor Police Station Houses.

—George W. Hill, eleven years old, residing at No. 1804 Shippen street, while playing in a lumber yard yesterday, had a leg broken by some boards falling on it. He was admitted into the Hospital.

—The foreign and coastwise arrivals at the port of Philadelphia for the month of March, 1869, were as follows:—Foreign—Steamships, 2; ships, 4; barques, 17; brigs, 44; schooners, 47; total, 114. Coastwise—Ships, 1; brigs, 7, steamers, 218; schooners, 599; sloops, 431; barges, 289; boats, 219; total, 1764.

—An unknown white man was found drowned on the shore above the print works in Gloucester city, on Monday morning last. He was about five feet nine inches high, about forty-eight years old, head bald, heavy sandy beard. He had on grey pants and blue flannel shirt. The body was taken charge of by Justice Gorman, from whom further information may be obtained.

—St. Peter's Episcopal Church, at Third and Pine streets, was filled by a large and fashionable congregation yesterday afternoon, to witness the nuptial ceremonies of Colonel Craig W. Wadsworth, of New York, to Miss Emeline W. Peters, of this city. The church was handsomely decorated, and the chancel adorned with natural flowers, presenting a most elegant appearance.

—Yesterday, at half-past 7 o'clock P. M., in the First Baptist Church, at Broad and Arch streets, a large meeting of Baptists was held in reference to the matter of church extension. John W. Sexton, Esq., was in the chair, Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., acting as Secretary. The opening prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Goodno. After these introductory religious exercises the business of the meeting was opened by the reading, by Charles King, Esq., of the report of the Board of Commissioners of the Society for its second year's operation. The principal facts of the report were in reference to the proposed new church at South Broad and Reed streets. The report stated that a lot of 75 feet on Broad street and 178 feet on Reed street had been purchased for $12,000, of which sum $4000 had yet to be raised. On this lot it is intended to build a chapel and school-houses for the use of the fast increasing population of this district. A resolution was also read and adopted, raising the number of members on the commission from nine to twenty.

—Last evening a meeting of commissioned officers of the First Division Pennsylvania Militia was held for the purpose of consulting in regard to what course to pursue with reference to the proposed legislation at Harrisburg touching the militia tax. Major-General Prevost presided, and after stating the object of the meeting, called upon Colonel Bankson to read certain statistics of the division. Fourteen months ago there were but twenty-four companies of all arms, four of which were not equipped. Of the twenty companies equipped, not one-half could parade the minimum number of men. To-day the division numbers over fifty companies, officered and armed, and seven rapidly filling, and with those organizing, makes a total of seventy-one companies, being a triple increase within about a year. Instead of two regiments there are now seven. Colonel Bankson also referred to the legislation at Harrisburg, ignoring the bill prepared by the officers of the First Division, unless so altered by reducing the tax as to render it useless. He had consulted with the Adjutant-General of the State, who stated that he found it impossible to make any progress in behalf of the First Division, as the members from Philadelphia would not assist to pass the Division bill.

After remarks from military gentlemen, a resolution was adopted appointing a committee of thirteen to memorialize the Governor and Legislature, and lay before them the condition and prospects of the First Division, and asking such action as may be beneficial.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 131¼.

—The Boston *Herald* changed hands yesterday.

—The Hudson River Railroad tracks are under water.

—Thirty Treasury Agents were yesterday removed by Secretary Boutwell.

—Lieutenant-Governor Dunn, of Louisiana, a colored man, is in Washington.

—Captain William Rockendorff has been ordered to the naval rendezvous in this city.

—The President has recognized E. G. Squier as Consul General of the Republic of Honduras.

—Work has been commenced on the buildings for the great National Peace Jubilee in Boston.

—William Lawson committed suicide at Cleveland, yesterday, by shooting himself through the head.

—Ten loaded freight cars ran into the Hudson river at Castleton yesterday. No persons were injured.

—The freshet in the Hudson still continues. The water is eight and ten feet deep on the piers at Albany.

—Mary Drury, a factory operative, was accidentally drowned near Worcester, Mass., on Tuesday night.

—Among the nominations for Justices of the Peace in the District of Columbia will be one colored man.

—The Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad has rejected the lease proposed by the New York and Erie Company.

—The rivers and creeks in the vicinity of Buffalo, N. Y., are much above the average height. Two men have been drowned in Towanda creek.

—It is again asserted that the so-called Peruvian monitors are in the service of the Cuban revolutionists, and are said to be in the vicinity of Manzanilla.

—The nomination of General Longstreet as Surveyor of New Orleans was considered by the Senate, in executive session, yesterday. No conclusion was arrived at.

—Last week four hundred and seventy-nine applications for patents were received, one hundred and sixteen caveats filed, and two hundred and forty-nine patents ordered to be issued.

—Hon. George A. Halsey, who reluctantly consented to accept the office of Register of the Treasury, cannot, it now appears, be appointed to that position, owing to an opinion of Attorney-General Hoar, who rules that Mr. Halsey being a manufacturer or trader, is precluded from the appointment by the act establishing the Treasury Department.

—The following joint resolution, approved March 17, 1864, is still on the statute book:—

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt by a period not exceeding one year, from time to time, either with or without a rebate of interest upon the coupons, as to him may seem expedient; and he is hereby authorized to dispose of any gold in the Treasury of the United States not necessary for the payment of the public debt: *Provided*, That the obligation to create the sinking fund, according to the act of February, 1862, shall not be impaired thereby.

—Last night, as the train bound North on the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad was approaching Chesterfield Station, and about half-way between Fredericksburg and Richmond, the engineer discovered in the distance a man lying across the track, and whistled "down brakes," but before the train could be stopped it had entirely passed over the spot. The train being stopped as soon as possible, a search was made, and it was discovered that the wheels had passed over the middle of the body of the unfortunate man, cutting it in two. The name of the man was Haines, and he had until recently been employed on the railroad. Near by the track, a man, supposed to be a companion of Haines, was found half clothed and very much intoxicated.

Foreign Affairs.

NEW YORK March 31.—A Havana special says the British Consul has sent the gunboat Huron to Caibarien, where the British ship Jeff Davis, captured by a Spanish cruiser, has arrived. The volunteers at Caibarien seized two Cuban passengers, Rafail Fatero and Francisco Jemriez, as they landed from the Jeff Davis, and immediately shot them. The captain and crew have been thrown into jail. Two schooners have landed men and arms at Cape Maise.

Advices from Santiago to the 22d report that the steamer Cricket and two schooners had landed expeditions on the northern shore.

News received from Neuvitas to the 24th says the insurgents are very active in the vicinity. Troops had reoccupied Manatia, and expect to restore communications with Tunas.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Advices from Cuba, from patriotic sources, state that Cespedes has replied to Dulce's declaration of war to the knife by a decree that all persons taken hereafter, except regular Spanish soldiers, are to be immediately put to death.

HAVANA, March 31.—Two volunteers have been tried and convicted of committing excesses on Sunday last, and have been sentenced to exile and imprisonment.

The reports of the recapture of the steamer Comandatoro are not confirmed.

The steamer Liberty arrived to-day from Baltimore.

Sugar steady; sales were made to-day on a basis of 8⅛@8¼ reals for No. 12. Exchange on London, 11¼ premium; on United States, 60 days, gold, par@1 premium; short sight, 1@1½ premium.

DUBLIN, March 31.—The Dublin Synod met at St. Patrick's Cathedral to-day, and elected delegates to the Conference on the Irish Church question.

MADRID, March 31.—In the Constituent Cortes yesterday, a new loan, required by the Provisional Government, was voted.

Hostility to the conscription law continues in the provinces, and fresh outbreaks are apprehended.

ATHENS, March 31.—The Greek Chambers have been dissolved. Elections will be held on the 16th of May for a new Legislature, which will assemble on the 5th of June.

The Turkish Ambassador has presented his credentials to the King.

MUNICH, March 31.—Orders have been issued granting unlimited leave of absence to thirty men of each company in all infantry regiments of the Bavarian army.

Contested Election Case.

The testimony in this case was resumed yesterday before the Examiners, Messrs. Messick and Batturs:—

Henry Y. Howshall, No. 827 Fitzwater street, testified that he voted the Republican ticket in the Eighth division of the Fourth ward.

Thomas Moran, No. 767 South Ninth street, testified that at this election he had seventeen or eighteen men boarding with him; did not recollect whether William Hughes lived there then. (Hughes was assessed there, and on the voters' list.) Among the names given by witness are six that were not assessed there, but were in other divisions.

William S. Campbell testified that at this election he kept at No. 414 S. Second street the Plough Hotel; Robert Nazarene moved from No. 126 Pine street, last June, to Seventh street, above Pine; Frank Newcome moved from the same place about the same time. (They were both assessed there and on the voters' list.) Two New York thieves voted on these names.

Edwin Major, No. 417 S. Second street, testified that he kept the Pennsylvania Hotel this election; he registered himself there on September 28 as from New Orleans; he left the morning after the election. (He was assessed on the extra list, and was on the voters' list.)

William H. Porter testified that he was Republican inspector of the Seventh division of the Eleventh ward; kept the list of taxables; sometimes did not have an opportunity to find the names; sometimes would challenge a man, but before witness could question him the judge would order the vote to be taken, saying the vote was all right; Daniel Baines was the judge; this occurred eight or ten times during the day; made about sixty challenges; two or three men's votes were taken who had neither tax receipts or papers; John Riley, F. Dallett, and D. H. Brackman giving their residence at No. 707 South Front street, and M. Cochran, J. Strange, Sr., and J. Strauge, Jr., Burnett Row, did not live there or in the division; some one voted in the name of L. Haverstick, No. 729 South Front street, who had removed from the division; Francis Wittich and F. Epple, No. 704 South Front street; Ludwig Linker and John O'Daniels, No. 706 South Front street; Wendell Josephs, No. 717 St. John; Antoine Leffler, No. 728 Beach street; M. Bott, No. 715 St. John street, did not live in the residences given, nor in the division.

The Twitchell Case—Order Granted by the United States Supreme Court.

The Twitchell murder case came before the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, yesterday morning, the cause being George S. Twitchell against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in error. William Wheeler Hubbell, attorney for the plaintiff in error, moved for leave to file certain papers, and for a writ of error to the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the city of Philadelphia, and Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for the Eastern District, on the ground of repugnance of a statute of Pennsylvania and proceedings to the Constitution of the United States, and to make such order as may be deemed proper, and hear an argument if desired. Mr. Hubbell stated that it was a question involving the life of a citizen of the United States. The Court made the following order:—

On motion of William W. Hubbell, of counsel for petitioner, ordered by the Court that leave be and the same is hereby granted him to file a motion for a writ of error in this case, with notice to the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that the motion will be heard on Friday, the 2d day of April.

The Civil Tenure Bill.

The great bone of contention has been put out of the way at last, and the President is now untrammelled. Yesterday afternoon the House of Representatives adopted the conference committee's report (which was published in full in our fourth edition) by a vote of 108 yeas to 67 nays, and soon after the Senate "followed suit" by a vote of 42 yeas to 8 nays.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....5 44 | MOON RISES....11 56
SUN SETS....6 24 | HIGH WATER....6 58

MOON'S PHASES.

APRIL.	D.	PHILADELPHIA. H.M.	WASHINGTON. H.M.
Last Quarter	3	3 52 ev.	3 40 ev.
New Moon	11	8 58 ev.	8 39 ev.
First Quarter	19	10 17 mo.	9 58 mo.
Full Moon	26	1 32 mo.	1 13 mo.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEORGE N. TATHAM, WILLIAM C. KENT, D. C. MCCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

St. Laurent	Brest	New York	Mar. 13
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Mar. 13
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Mar. 16
India	Glasgow	New York	Mar. 19
City of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20
Saxonia	Havre	New York	Mar. 20

FOR EUROPE.

Hecla	New York	Liverpool	April 1
Union	New York	Bremen	April 1
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Atalanta	New York	Loudon	April 3
Europe	New York	Havre	April 7
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	April 6
Wm. Penn	New York	London	April 10
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	April 10
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April 17
Etna	New York	Liverpool	April 20

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	April 1
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	April 1
Eagle	New York	Havana	April 1
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	April 3
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	April 3
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	April 3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Brig Five Brothers, Thurlow, Havana, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Isaac C. Herts, Gray, St. John, Antigua, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr M. R. G., Ewart, St. John, N. B., J. W. Gaskill & Son.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Providence, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Ramburger, Westcott, Norwalk, Conn., do.
Schr Lena Hume, Appleby, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Annie E. Martin, Martin, Boston, do.
Schr Lizzie Frambes, Providence, do.
Schr Z. Locke, Huntley, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Str Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str J. S. Shriver, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, from Sagua March 20, with sugar to Isaac Hough & Morris. Sailed in company with brig J. Shaw, Turner, for New York. Left brig Charlena, Nickels, from Portland (arrived 14th); ——, Leighton; schrs T. Simnickson, Wilsmore; Wings of the Morning, McFarland, for ports north of Hatteras, loading; Margery, McFadden for Philadelphia, do. (since spoken); ——, Ozens, for Philadelphia in 3 days; Ralph Carlton, Perry, for New York, loading.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the month of March, 1869, as compared with the same period in 1868:

	1869. For.	Coast.	Total.	1868. For.	Coast.	Tot
Ships	4	1	5	7	...	7
Steamships	2	...	2	4	...	4
Barques	17	...	17	24	1	25
Brigs	44	7	51	53	...	53
Schooners	47	599	646	39	367	406
Sloops	...	431	431	...	260	260
Steamers	...	218	218	...	87	87
Barges	...	289	289	...	30	30
Boats	...	219	219	...	181	181
Total	114	1764	1878	127	926	1053

MEMORANDA.

Ship Majestic, Keager, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 16th inst.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 29th ult.

Barque Meridian, Lenz hence, at Bremerhaven 15th ultimo.

Barque Eliza Evelina, for Philadelphia, sailed from the Clyde 5th ult.

Barque Memoria, Selvig, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 19th ult.

Barque Woodland, Higgins, hence for Rotterdam, at Deal 19th ult., anchored.

Barque Der Turner, Reetzke, hence, at Queenstown 17th ult., and sailed 18th for Hamburg.

Barque Providence, Coalfleet, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 19th ult.

Barque Foreninger, Ibsen, hence, at London 18th ultimo.

Barque Wm. Fisher, Birney, for Philadelphia, sailed from Maryport 17th ult.

Barque Suomi, Fredriksen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport Eng. 12th ult.

Brig Potosi, Coalfleet, sailed from Messina 8th ult. for Palermo.

Brig Speed, Larkin, hence for Elsinore, sailed from Falmouth 17th ult.

Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, at Messina 6th ult., from Trieste.

Brig Ida, Grigman, from Liverpool 9th ult for Philadelphia, was spoken 14th, no lat., etc.

Brig C. T. Tompkins, Taylor, hence for Halifax, at Holmes' Hole 27th ult., sailed next day, and returned on 29th.

Schr L. B. Wing, for Philadelphia in 2 days, was at Ponce 19th ult.

Schr D. Talbot, Packard, from Rockport, Me., for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 28th ult.

Schrs W. P. Cox, Bateman; Maggie Van Dusen, Compton; S. A. Rose, Rose; and J. S. Watson, Houck, hence, at Lynn 27th ult.

Schr Tantamount, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 29th ult.

Schr Goddess, Kelley, hence, at Pawtucket 29th ult.

Schr Bonny Boat, Kelley, hence and B. C. Scribner, Deane, from Baltimore, at Boston 29th ult.

Steamer James S. Green, Vance, hence, at Richmond 30th ult.

Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 30th ult.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLE SOAP, SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists, J. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESTNUT Street. 2 4§

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and No. 1036 MARKET Street.
1 30stuth6m

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART EXECUTED BY WOMEN, AT HAZELTINES GALLERY, No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
Open during the day, and Monday evenings, April 1st to 15th.
Admittance, 25 cents. 3 31 13t*

DANVILLE, HAZLETON, AND WILKESBARRE RAILROAD COMPANY. The coupons on the Bonds of the above road, due April 1, will be paid on presentation at the Office of STERLING & WILDMAN,
3 27 6t No. 110 S. THIRD Street.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, to take action upon the act of Assembly approved March 16, 1869, amending the Charter of said Company, and the exercise of the power therein granted.
By order of the Board.
3 27 14 28 JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET. The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.
2 16 CYRUS CADWALLADER, Treasurer.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THE MOST popular and palatable Bitters in the market. To persons having weak or thin blood or suffering from dyspepsia, these Bitters insure a speedy relief. Carefully prepared on strict scientific principles by WILLIAM M. ELLIS, Chemist. Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and druggists everywhere. 2 4 tuthsly

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once command itself to general favor being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia. DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.
1213

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. 10§6m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if anyfurther proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables, were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SAFES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL HEALTH I WILL SELL MY STOCK OF

SAFES, ETC.,

With Two Years' Unexpired Lease of Store,

No. 639 ARCH Street,

AND TWO VERY SUPERIOR DRAUGHT HORSES, WAGON, ETC., for cash or in exchange for desirable property.

Parties wishing to make such purchase will please call at my store between ten and three o'clock.
SAFES SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
3 9 tuthsim M. C. SADLER, Agent.

C. L. MAISER MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
18§ No. 434 RACE Street

MEDICAL.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS. All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, W. A. McCANDLESS M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured. Reference given at our office. 3 26 2m

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts., PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF White Lead and Colored Paints, Putt Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 3§18

DRY GOODS.

1869.

(OPENED IN 1853, MARCH 10.

Central Location.

Large Well Lighted Store.

A Good Class of Goods.

The Lowest Possible Prices.

Established on Fair Business Principles.

Polite and Attentive Assistants

Where the above *cardinal points* are *true* and *strictly observed*, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, *success* and *prosperity* are *certain*.

SUCH IS OUR EXPERIENCE.

We have now open a magnificent stock of Seasonable and Desirable

Silks and Dress Goods,
Cassimeres and Cloths,
Linens, White Goods,
Domestics, Etc. Etc.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

CARD.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Has now open for examination

HIS LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF SPRING DRESS GOODS.

The assortment includes all the LATEST STYLES and DESIGNS in

Silks, Grenadines, Poplins, Etc.

Our Goods being bought ENTIRELY fo CASH, we are enabled to offer SPECIAL IN DUCEMENTS to CUSTOMERS. 3 27 3mrp

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

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PANEL PLANK ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES, 1 COMB ON BOARDS, 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS, YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORING, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER. ALWAYS DRY.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,

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CURTAINS AND SHADES.

NEW STYLES IN NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACE CURTAINS.

JUST OPENED,

Embroidered Piano and Table Covers.

Window Cornices, in Gilt, Walnut, and Rosewood and Gilt.

Window Draperies from latest French Designs.

Fine Window Shades, Etc.

Agents for Bray's Patent Spring Balance Shade Fixture, which requires no Cord.

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S. E. Corner THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT,
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The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety of

Full and Half-Bound

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GRAND ITALIAN OPERA. LIMITED SEASON OF EIGHT (8) NIGHTS AND TWO (2) MATINÉES. MAX MARETZEK AND MAX STRAKOSCH KELLOGG ITALIAN OPERA COMPANIES. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 1, SECOND (2d) SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT, Verdi's Popular Opera, ERNANI, WITH A GREAT CAST. FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 2 and 3, at 8 P. M., Meyerbeer's Grand Spectacular Opera, in 5 acts, IL PROPHETE. MADAME ANNA LA GRANGE as FIDES. INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA. MILITARY BAND. Ballet Divertissement by WEST MAES and ZUCCOLI. Entirely New Dresses by Sig. BRUSCAJ and Madame MACCHI. New Appointments by Sig. ABBIATI, and the following cast:—

Fides.....Madame La Grange
Berthe.....Miss McCulloch
John of Leyden.....Signor Boeti
Count Oberthal.....Herr Formes
Jonas, Matteson } Anabaptists } Herr Habelmann, Signor Barili
Zacharia } Signor Antonucci
First Act is in Dortrecht—the others in Munster. Period of the Drama—16th Century.
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK
SATURDAY, 3d APRIL, at 2 P. M., GRAND GALA MATINEE. Admission to Matinee, including Reserved Seats, ONE DOLLAR.
SATURDAY EVENING, Second and Last Time of IL PROPHETE.
MONDAY, April 5, first appearance this season of MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, MISS KELLOGG in her famous role of MARGUERITE.
General Admission, One Dollar. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra, except on the "Kellogg" and "Il Prophete" Nights, when Reserved Seats will be One ($1) Dollar extra.
Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Admission to Matinee (including Reserved Seats), One Dollar.
Seats for either of the above representations can now be secured at the Academy and at Mr. C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH ST. THEATRE

A. EVERLY

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES THAT HIS

BENEFIT

Will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, April 3, On which occasion will presented a play of powerful interest, in four acts, entitled

STRATHMORE.

STRATHMORE.....A. EVERLY

And the Comic Drama of

HELPING HANDS; OR, LOVE AND MUSIC.

Lorentz Hartmann, a Blind Musician.....A. EVERLY
Curtain will rise at 7:45.
The Box Book is now open. 3 27

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8.
BENEFIT OF MRS THAYER.
TO-NIGHT (Thursday), April 1,
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
DOMESTIC ECONOMY,
And Burlesque
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Mrs Thayer and full Company.
Friday—TWELFTH NIGHT.
Saturday—Benefit of MR. A. EVERLY.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7¾. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 1, Fourth night of the great LONDON BURLESQUE COMBINATION, JENNY WILLMORE, LIZZIE WILLMORE, and the celebrated and versatile Comedian, MR. FELIX ROGERS, of the new Adelphi, Royal, and St. James' Theatres, London, who will appear in Burnard's Extravaganza of IXION; OR, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.
IXION.....Miss JENNY WILLMORE
JUNO.....Miss LIZZIE WILLMORE
MINERVA.....MR. FELIX ROGERS
To commence with H. T. Craven's Drama of MIRIAM'S CRIME.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. C. D. HESS & Co.....Managers
THIRD WEEK AND STILL INCREASING HOUSES. ENTHUSIASM, AND ATTRACTIONS. The Great Musical Burlesque Extravaganza, The FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, New features specially arranged each week.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1869.

The Tenure-of-Office Question.

The final settlement, as far as Congress is concerned, of the Tenure-of-office question, was not looked for at this early day. The divergence between the views of the two houses of Congress was so marked that it was not to be expected that they would agree upon a compromise without a still more protracted wrangle than we have witnessed. Despatches from Washington state that the readiness with which both houses yesterday agreed to the report of the conference committee has created the most profound astonishment; and, furthermore, that the absolute repealers, who think that they have been defeated by a trick, will send a delegation to President Grant, urging him to enter the veto business at the very outset of his official career. It is generally supposed, however, that the President will promptly sign the bill, and this course on his part is rendered the more probable by the fact that the report of the conference committee does not materially modify Mr. Conkling's bill as originally passed by the Senate, as a substitute for the House bill repealing the Tenure-of-Office act *in toto*.

The vote by which the wholesale repealing bill passed the House of Representatives soon after the organization of the forty-first Congress was almost unanimous, only a few of the most extreme Republican members voting against it. After a protracted debate, both in caucus and open Senate, the latter body finally, on March 24, passed the measure prepared principally by Mr. Conkling, with the provisions of which, it has been confidently asserted, President Grant expressed himself entirely satisfied, in view of the formidable opposition in the Senate to an absolute repeal of the original act. The vote stood 37 yeas to 15 nays—among the latter being the eight following Republican Senators:—Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, McDonald, Morton, Ross, Sprague, and Warner, while among the yeas were to be found Republicans alone. When the Senate substitute came before the House, on March 26, the vote on concurring stood 70 yeas to 99 nays. The Democratic members, fifty in number, voted solidly against concurring, and as only forty-nine Republicans joined hands with them, the vote showed a majority of twenty-one on the Republican side of the House in favor of the Senate proposition. This was certainly strong encouragement for the Senate to hold out in its determination to defeat the repealers, and at the same time it discouraged those who favored a mere suspension of the original act until the next session of Congress or the end of President Grant's term, from any further attempts at compromising the difficulty in this peculiar way.

On March 29 the refusal of the House to concur in the Senate bill was announced in the latter body, when a motion by Senator Grimes to recede from its amendment was defeated by a vote of 20 yeas to 37 nays, the force of the repealers in the Senate being increased on this occasion by the accession of Messrs. Cole, Fenton, Pool, Robertson, and Thayer. Then came the committee of conference, composed equally of repealers and anti-repealers, whose report, already explained in our news columns, was agreed to by a vote of 42 yeas to 8 nays in the Senate, and 108 yeas to 67 nays in the House. The matter is now in the hands of the President, and his action will be looked forward to by the entire country with absorbing interest.

The State Senate yesterday passed, by a decisive vote, a bill to create a public trust to take out of the hands of politicians the management of Girard College. The wisdom of this measure will be questioned by none who remember the various disturbances, petty quarrels, and disgraceful intrigues which have from time to time occurred among the directors of that institution, and the wonderful manifestoes which were issued by the redoubtable Richard Vaux when he was the figure-head of a Democratic board. Henszey, one of the Philadelphia Senators, naturally enrolled himself among the opponents of this measure. Having supported every law calculated to injure the city which was presented during the session, and having given a death-blow to the Police bill by his bad management, he illustrated at once his want of influence and his want of intelligence or regard for the true interests of the objects of Girard's noble charity, by voting nay in company with only two of his colleagues. Of all the failures at Harrisburg, Henszey is the very worst, and time deteriorates instead of improving him. The best thing he can do is to resign and return to photography. As a maker of pictures, with the aid of the sun, he may be a useful citizen: but as a law-maker he can never gain credit for himself or promote the welfare of his constituents. Henszey, come home. You can do the people a great deal more good by staying away from the capital than by occupying a seat only to vote on the wrong side of every question.

Advices from Cuba state that Cespedes, the leader of the insurgents, has issued a retaliatory order accepting the defiance of the Captain-General, and decreeing that all prisoners, except regular Spanish soldiers, are to be immediately put to death. This is no doubt levelled at the volunteer forces, consisting chiefly of citizens of Spanish birth resident in Cuba, who have hitherto displayed such fiendish ferocity in their treatment of the patriots. We hope that the disposition to commit cold-blooded crimes may be checked on both sides; and it is probable that, as in our own civil war, the black flag will prove to be more an object of imaginary terror than of veritable existence. There, is unfortunately, however, too much reason to fear that for a time little will be done to alleviate the miseries of an armed struggle which, in its most humane aspect, must necessarily cause great suffering.

Good Friday as a Holiday.

A bill has been passed in one branch of the Legislature declaring Good Friday to be a public holiday. We see little to approve in this measure. The necessity of any new holidays whatever is extremely doubtful, and it is manifest that in a Commonwealth which numbers among its citizens persons of the most diverse religious views, no new holiday based on observances more common to one sect than another should be established. We have two holidays based on events of national interest—Washington's birthday and the Fourth of July—and another, Christmas, which has been established from time immemorial, and needed no act of the Legislature to confirm it. If any new holidays must be added, they should be based strictly on events in American history, such as the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox, or the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. In the diversified domain of religious feeling, a hundred conflicting sects might naturally consider as many different days worthy of especial honor, and the Legislature might be asked by one body to sanctify the birthday of William Penn, by another to glorify St. Patrick, by another to commemorate the birthday of Martin Luther, and by another to pay due respect to all the saints in the calendar. The selection of Good Friday as a holiday is inconvenient in another respect. The exact day to be commemorated varies with every changing year, and in some cases this would prove extremely inconvenient and annoying to business men, if they are to be compelled by the banks to pay notes one day sooner than they expected at a period which, three months in advance, is to many minds very indefinite. In the matter of holidays, except the very few which have long been sanctioned, it is decidedly the best policy to leave every citizen "to be a law unto himself," and the Legislature will do decidedly more harm than good by multiplying laws on this subject.

The Adulteration of Drugs.

In another column we print to-day a communication in reference to the adulteration of drugs and the effort now being made to secure certain legislative action upon it. The communication in question has the endorsement of the leading members of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, which entitles it to serious attention. It is argued that the proposition to require every person who keeps a drug store to be a graduate in pharmacy will, in effect, close the doors of a large number of the oldest drug establishments in the city, whose proprietors commenced business years before the present facilities for obtaining a thorough chemical and pharmaceutical education were afforded, and who have, by long experience, become far more skilful and careful in the compounding of medicines than it is possible for a young man fresh from the college to be. If the proposed law will have this effect, it certainly needs amendment, but, at the same time, it cannot be denied that some such regulation is imperatively demanded, if all the necessary safeguards are to be thrown around human life. The difficulty, however, can be very easily remedied. Let the proposed law be so amended as to prevent any person from engaging in the drug business hereafter, unless he shall be a graduate of some reputable college of pharmacy, or be qualified for the business by years of experience. The danger of the community lies not in the ignorance of men whose entire lives have been devoted to the compounding of medicines, but in entrusting such tasks to boys who have had no opportunity to become acquainted with the nature and effects of powerful drugs, either by practice or study. The subject is one of such grave importance that it should receive the most careful attention from our legislators.

It is reported that the appointment of General Longstreet as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans is bitterly opposed by Parson Brownlow and other Senators, on account of his services in the Rebel army. While conceding the force of this objection, it is unjust to forget that Longstreet has done more than any other prominent secesh soldier to earn the confidence of the Republican party. At a critical period in the reconstruction controversy he boldly and earnestly urged the people of the South to submit with good grace to the decision of the battle-field, and to cease useless strife against the Congressional policy. For the expression of these views he has been ostracized and injured, socially and personally, by his old Rebel associates. We presume that the appointment now under consideration was tendered chiefly on account of Longstreet's political course since the war, and the proscription he has encountered.

An act providing for the increase of the facilities for the transaction of business upon the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, which authorizes a large extension of its financial basis, has been adopted by the State Legislature; and if the bill is signed by the Governor, a sure guarantee will be given of such an increase of the facilities and traffic of that road as will more than realize the dreams of its projectors. We may reasonably hope not only for a rapid acceleration of valuable local interests in the region traversed, but for a largely increased share of the Lake commerce and the heavy freight business between the East and the West.

Sing Sing, N. Y., held its charter election yesterday, resulting in a Democratic victory, with an increased vote for the ticket of the unterrified. Can it be possible that the people of Sing Sing have extended the franchise to the inmates of the celebrated institution located in their midst?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.]

☞ THE SUMMER COURSE OF THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, 1105 FILBERT Street, will commence on MONDAY, April 5, at 10 A. M. 11*

APRIL THE FIRST!!!

The Doors are Open.

It is a Grand Opening.

No Tickets Required.

NEEDN'T BUY UNLESS YOU WANT TO!

COME IN!

IT IS A SPRING OPENING!

We hang our banners on the walls,
The doors wide open fling;
For every body loudly calls
To see the goods for Spring!
Come in, oh! rushing public,
Fathers, and sons, and all,
To the Exposition of the Clothes
Of the mighty Brown Stone Hall!

Come in, good fellow-citizens!
Fine Coats, and Vests, and Pants!
Such splendid goods, so low the price,
To satisfy your wants.
Here's everything, just what you need,
For stout men, short and tall!
Come, see the opening of the goods
At the GREAT BROWN STONE HALL!

Crowd on, brave fellow-citizens!
Assemble in full force;
Come, see the vast variety,
You needn't buy, of course.
Come, take a look at the opened goods,
The goods of which we sing;
These are the clothes you'll want to buy,
The splendid things for Spring.

Durable materials, strongly made into substantial garments that don't rip, and that don't make the wearers rip out bad words because the buttons come off; every stitch conscientiously sewed; every button faithfully fastened on; every pocket made of stout material, put together with a rigid regard to its not wearing into holes for the owner to lose his money out of.

THE STOCK OF
ELEGANT SPRING GOODS
WILL BE OPEN ALL DAY
AND EVERY DAY
UNTIL THEY ARE ALL GONE,

and as they go we will make more of them, that the public may still be supplied at our well-known marvellously low prices.

Yours respectfully,

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHING STORE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
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CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

NEW CLOTH HOUSE.

CASSELBERRY & CADWALADER
WILL OPEN
On Monday, April 5,
IN THEIR SPACIOUS STORE,
No. 830 ARCH STREET,
With an Entirely New and Complete Stock
OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
LADIES' CLOAKINGS, ETC.

The PUBLIC are invited to call and examine this stock, as it will comprise every variety, the whole of which is

ENTIRELY NEW,

Having just been imported and selected from the most popular and desirable American styles and fabrics. 4 1 3trp

WINES, ETC.

CHAMPAGNE.

Kupferberg's Imperial,

One of the finest WINES ever used in this country, and among the most popular known in Russia.

Received direct through the agency, and for sale at the Agent's prices by

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
4 1 ths2t PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

NEW CARPETINGS!

ARCH STREET

Carpet Warehouse.

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
4 1 1mrp No. 832 ARCH Street.

OYSTERS.—GOOD OYSTERS, 25 CENTS per hundred. No. 341 S. FRONT Street, above Pine, or at SECOND and UNION Streets. All kinds of Choice Oysters on hand. 4 1 3t*

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary No. 909 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1m5

DUSENBERRY'S OYSTER BAY, S. E. corner of SECOND and MARKET Streets. Families supplied at all prices. Largest Plews in the city. Open on Sunday. 3 31 6t*

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Of the United States,

On the 31st day of December, 1868.

Capital Stock paid up, and the certificates therefor deposited with Insurance Department as security to policy holders (legal interest only allowed, which the capital earns itself)	$100,000 00
Real Estate held, unincumbered	1,072,512 08
Cash on hand and in banks	218,441 54
Deferred Premiums (estimated)	600 000 00
Premiums in course of transmission	334,219 00
Loans secured by bond and first mortgages upon unincumbered real estate worth double amount loaned	4,086,318 00
U. S., State, and City Stocks	1,221,539 25
Loans amply secured by U. S. Stock	51,200 00
Interest on investments due	31,847 15
All other property (estimated)	15,000 00
	$7,721,077 92
Losses due, unpaid, or contested	None
Adjusted losses not yet due	$108,820 00
Losses reported, not acted on	59,707 00
Amount of all other claims (estimated)	30,000 00
Premiums received, ALL CASH	4,479,196 61
Interest received on investments	351,678 43
Income from all other sources	6,282 42
Losses during the year, and which accrued prior to the year	766 182 63
Return Premiums	917 927 28
Dividends paid during the year	927,587 28
Expenses, including commissions, salaries, medical fees, rent, printing, advertising, stationery, postage, exchange, etc	687,941 15
Taxes, licenses, and all other expenditures of the Society	165,966 58

State of New York, county of New York, ss:

Be it remembered, that on this 24th day of March, A. D. 1869, before the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared Henry B. Hyde, Vice-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and made oath that the above and foregoing is a true statement of the condition of the said Assurance Society on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868.

And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Equitable Life Assurance Society on this day, and am satisfied that they have assets safely invested to the amount of over five millions of dollars. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the foregoing statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 24th day of March, A. D. 1869.

(SEAL)

(Signed) THOMAS L. THORNELL,
Commissioner for Pennsylvania
In New York.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY offers to the public all the real advantages which can with safety be conceded by any Company.

Its resources embrace nearly Nine Millions of Dollars Cash Assets.

Its annual income now amounts to the princely sum of Five and a Half Million Dollars.

Its annual business now exceeds $52,000,000.

Its investments are confined by law to the most solid and reliable securities.

Its thrift and progress are unparalleled in the whole history of Life Insurance.

It is purely Mutual in Principle.

All the profits of the Society are annually divided among the policy-holders, and may be used to reduce their second and subsequent annual premiums.

Its liberality to its members is bounded only by the limit of prudence and perfect security.

It deals only in Cash, neither receiving notes nor paying them out in lieu of cash when its policies become claims.

The general average of all State Insurance Reports shows that, in every desirable feature, The Equitable stands in the very front rank.

It issues all the most desirable kinds of Life and Endowment Policies consonant with safety and the welfare of the insured.

Such policies may be drawn in favor of the assured, or of relatives, or of creditors, or others, with profits; and, after the specified time, have a cash value of a very considerable proportion of the amount of premiums thereon paid. Policies in Note Companies have, comparatively, no cash value whatever.

PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY.

Years.	No. of Policies Issued.	Sum Assured.	Income.	Assets.
1859, 5 mos	277	$1,178,000 00	$22,514 00	$120,772 00
1860	612	1,908,500 00	77,424 00	163,618 00
1861	673	1,818,750 00	107,647 00	210,638 00
1862	1,233	2,853,450 00	174,016 00	332 298 00
1863	1,623	4,591,900 00	308,471 00	584,714 00
1864	2,873	8,758 550 00	613,491 00	1,017,977 00
1865	3,425	13,748,650 00	971,505 75	1,586,523 95
1866	7,215	30,072,450 00	2,069,070 60	3,077,788 00
1867	10 839	47,020,134 00	4,500,000 00	7,000,000 00
*1868	13,000	52,000,000 00	5,500,000 00	9,000,000 00

* Fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1869.

WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President.
HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-President.
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

For an agency or a policy apply to

BETTS & REGISTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 432 CHESNUT Street,
2 20 tuths3tp PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen contemplating entering into Life Insurance as a business, are invited to apply to us. Liberal terms to men of good standing large acquaintance, and experience in mercantile or other business.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Subscribers beg leave to announce to their Customers and the Public Generally,

THAT THEIR STOCK OF GOODS,

DAMAGED BY WATER AT THE LATE FIRE AT THEIR STORE,

WILL BE EXPOSED FOR SALE

ON FRIDAY, APRIL 2,

CONSISTING OF

TABLE LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, LINEN AND MUSLIN SHEETINGS, MUSLINS, BLANKETS, FINE MARSEILLES QUILTS, SPREADS, ETC. ETC.

ALSO, NEARLY THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES,

Some of them the RICHEST IMPORTED, slightly wet, will be sold at prices to insure their immediate sale.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
Linen House-Furnishing Dry Goods and Curtain Establishment,
4 1 6t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

BONNETS, ETC.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

BONNET OPENING,
Wednesday, March 31, 1869.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street,
3 30 6t PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST GRAND OPENING
OF
SPRING DESIGNS
IN
BONNETS AND HATS,
AT OUR
NEW BONNET ROOMS,
No. 806 ARCH Street,
Tuesday, April 6, 1869.
P. A. HARDING & CO.
4 1 th tu3m

PAIN PAINT.

PAIN PAINT.

I want a gun that hits the mark,
And never misses fire;
Plain truths reveal, though Doctors bark,
Shout Humbug, call me Liar.

I want the Public eye to scan
Reports that weekly come
Of human deaths, and understand
That something must be done.

Let us take up the list of death,
And run the columns down;
We find consumption, in a breath,
The largest in the Town.

The City, and the Country, too,
In every list agree;
Consumption grins from figures true—
Her haggard face we see.

There is no catalogue of Death
Consumption fails to fill;
The largest numbers yield their breath
As captives to her will.

The lack of knowledge, near and far,
Is why the people die;
She cannot live unless Catarrh
In Head or Nostrils lie.

Catarrh is mother of this foe—
Consumption has no place,
Until corruption downward flow,
To curse the Human Race.

For Ulcers form within the head—
These Ulcers break and run
Into the Throat and Stomach's bed—
Consumption just begun.

Her child, Consumption, now is born—
Its food in matter goes
Right down the throat, at Night or Morn,
From Catarrh in the Nose.

Amongst the countless millions dead
Catarrh was always first;
Consumption followed, and was fed,
And by Catarrh was nursed.

Who *dose* the stomach quickly die—
Consumption can't be cured
Until Catarrh is forced to fly,
And health in head assured.

But *heal* the Ulcers in the head,
Consumption dies from thirst;
It cannot live unless 'tis fed
By *Catarrh*, as at first.

Clean out this matter from thy head,
And *Ulcers* quickly heal;
WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR wed—
'Tis safe in woe or weal.

It is the only standard cure,
Annihilates *Catarrh*,
And all the druggists have it, sure,
Pint bottles, near and far.

A liquid harmless for the Nose,
Cleans out the filth and scum,
And all obstruction quickly goes,
And health will shortly come.

No Catarrh snuff that's made of dust,
But hastens the disease;
It breeds Catarrh, and nostrils rust,
Condemned each time you sneeze.

Just read the *Daily Morning Post*,
It will pay, new matter appears every day,

The ANNIHILATOR, pint bottles, $1. Sold at all Druggists', and tested free at 632 Arch street. 4 1 1t

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR
ELEGANT STORE,
No. 1002 ARCH Street,
Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

DRY GOODS.

HAMRICK & COLE.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

We invite attention to a

REMARKABLY CHEAP LINE

OF

LYONS BLACK SILKS,

Embracing all grades, from

Heavy Lyons Gros Grains at $2, to the Richest Goods Imported.

A varied stock, the very favorite make of

Bonnet, Ponson, Bellon and Tapissier.

The reputation heretofore enjoyed by our house for the best SILKS, at lowest prices, shall be fully maintained in the future. Our purchases being very large, we have effected favorable arrangements with importers, by which the utmost advantage in quality and price is guaranteed to our patrons.

HAMRICK & COLE,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,
3 30 tuth2t PHILADELPHIA.

PERKINS & CO.,

No. 9 South NINTH Street,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC TO THE FACT THAT

MOURNING GOODS

Of Every Variety

ARE BEING OPENED DAILY, PURCHASED ENTIRELY FOR CASH,

And Offered at Prices as Low

AS THE SAME QUALITY OF GOODS CAN BE FOUND AT ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY. 3 6 stuth1t 4p

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 S. SECOND Street,

Have now open a large and well-selected stock of the latest styles of

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,

And which will be sold at the lowest market rates. [3 30 tuths3t

HARDWARE.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1830.)

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICE OF

HARDWARE!!!

HENRY L. ELDER & SON,
No. 1321 MARKET Street.

2700 kegs Nails, Brads, and Spikes, $3 per keg.
3000 sets Shutter Hinges, complete, 75 cents.
5000 dozen 1¼ inch Frame Pulleys, 25 cents per dozen.
365 dozen 3-inch Narrow Butts, 65 cents per dozen pair.
410 dozen 5x3 Broad Butts, $1·20 per dozen pair.
OLIVER AMES' No. 2 Shovels, $13·50 per dozen.
A large assortment of HARDWARE at low prices. 2 2 tuths2m4p

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WESTON & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
DAILY RECEIVING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

A superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

RAILROADS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Their Extent, Capital, Indebtedness, Rolling Stock, Expenditures, and Receipts for the Year 1868

Below we give a series of valuable tables compiled from the Auditor-General's Report on the Railroads of the State, for the year 1868. The information contained in these tables is not only of interest to all who have made investments in railroad enterprises, but to all who view with gratification the rapid development of the resources of the State.

[NOTE.—The figures in parentheses after the names of certain roads indicate the number, in the tables, of the road by which they are leased and operated.]

	NAME OF COMPANY.	Capital Stock Authorized by Law.	Amount Capital Stock Paid In.	Floating and Funded Debt.	Cost of Road and Equipment.	Length of Main Line.	Length of Main Line in State.	Engines.	Passenger Cars.	Other Cars, etc.	
1	Atlantic and G. Western	.....	.....	.....	.....	387	93	156	92	3,497	1
2	Bald Eagle Valley (60)	$1,000,000	$850,000	$482,000	$1,050,000	51	51	.....	.....	.....	2
3	Barclay	1,000,000	1,000,000	134,500	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	3
4	Bellefonte and Snow Shoe	1,000,000	600,000	99,000	442,059	21	21	4	2	58	4
5	Buffalo, Corry and Pittsb'g	1,000,000	428,718	1,076,234	1,431,466	42	7	6	5	25	5
6	Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg (23)	.....	2,285,000	580,000	2,886,000	26	16	.....	.....	946	6
7	Buffalo and Erie	6,000,000	6,000,000	5,700,000	6,718,801	88	19	42	22	15	7
8	Catasauqua and Fogelsville	402,875	402,875	271,233	708,322	20	20	6	3	420	8
9	Catawissa (1)	.....	3,359,500	571,000	5,744,030	65	65	21	9	489	9
10	Chester Valley (65)	871,900	871,900	920,000	.....	21	21	.....	.....	.....	10
11	Chesnut Hill (66)	120,650	120,650	.....	120,650	4	4	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Cleveland and Pittsburg	5,958,625	5,958,625	4,197,000	10,317,692	167	16	67	31	1,254	12
13	Columbia and Port Deposit	.....	203,172	83,000	150,000	4	4	.....	.....	.....	13
14	Connecting (67)	1,800,000	100,000	2,178,300	2,178,300	6	6	.....	.....	.....	14
15	Colebrookdale (construct'g)	500,000	11,105	60,201	54,602	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
16	Cumberland Valley	2,110,000	1,516,900	352,400	1,468,237	74	74	16	14	228	16
17	Delaware and Hudson Canal and Railroad	.....	.....	.....	2,387,578	32	32	40	7	3,329	17
18	Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	.....	14,100,600	4,691,162	13,988,876	113	113	98	15	6,728	18
19	East Brandywine and Waynesburg (60)	285,000	89,800	170,000	269,000	17	17	.....	.....	.....	19
20	East Mahanoy (65)	500,000	392,559	.....	391,694	7	7	.....	.....	.....	20
21	East Pennsylvania	700,000	654,600	506,900	1,912,851	36	36	14	8	139	21
22	Elmira and Williamsp't (54)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,620,000	2,623,000	78	70	.....	.....	.....	22
23	Erie	.....	46,302,210	28,242,536	56,486,606	459	42	371	187	6,100	23
24	Erie and Pittsburg	1,000,000	967,900	2,521,235	2,900,572	81	81	19	11	601	24
25	Enterprise (65)	500,000	276,700	.....	237,479	6	6	.....	.....	.....	25
26	Fayette County (69)	1,500,000	130,000	.....	130,000	12	12	.....	.....	.....	26
27	Hanover Branch	500,000	116,850	.....	253,816	12	12	5	3	11	27
28	Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mt. Joy and Lancaster (60)	2,500,000	1,182,550	700,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
29	Hempfield	.....	1,899,565	600,000	1,657,799	76	17	3	2	14	29
30	Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain	1,350,000	689,380	1,810,045	2,201,675	44	44	13	3	60	30
31	Ironton	500,000	400,000	150,000	268,000	10	10	2	.....	.....	31
32	Jamestown and Franklin	1,000,000	602,898	1,089,642	1,643,128	43	43	.....	.....	.....	32
33	Junction	250,000	180,250	800,000	892,751	4	4	.....	.....	.....	33
34	Lackawanna and Bloomsburg	1,900,000	1,335,000	2,616,709	3,753,744	80	80	20	6	1,500	34
35	Lake Shore	15,000,000	8,750,000	2,500,000	4,868,427	95	25	44	23	1,123	35
36	Lawrence (70)	.....	150,400	387,000	399,410	17	9	.....	.....	.....	36
37	Lehigh and Lackawanna	1,000,000	375,100	320,000	.....	15	15	1	.....	.....	37
38	Lehigh and Susquehanna	.....	.....	.....	13,570,597	105	105	53	13	3,141	38
39	Lehigh Valley	.....	16,058,150	3,998,563	17,541,839	101	75	119	22	4,813	39
40	Little Saw Mill Run	250,000	83,746	45,062	91,011	3	3	3	.....	45	40
41	Littlestown (27)	75,000	46,225	.....	76,000	7	7	.....	.....	.....	41
42	Little Schuylkill Navigation, etc. (65)	.....	2,646,100	807,500	1,466,283	28	28	.....	.....	.....	42
43	Lorberry Creek (65)	52,500	52,050	30,000	82,050	5	5	.....	.....	.....	43
44	Lykens Valley (76)	600,000	600,000	.....	600,000	21	21	3	1	1	44
45	Mahanoy and Broad Mountain (65)	.....	1,874,465	430,000	2,088,244	12	12	.....	.....	.....	45
46	Mifflin and Centre Co. (60)	100,000	62,213	185,000	252,491	12	12	.....	.....	.....	46
47	Mill Creek and Minehill Navigation, etc. (65)	323,375	323,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
48	Minehill and Schuylkill Haven (65)	3,775,600	3,775,600	.....	.....	135	135	.....	.....	.....	48
49	Mount Carbon (65)	200,000	200,000	.....	203,269	7	7	.....	.....	.....	49
50	Mount Carbon and Port Carbon (65)	282,350	282,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
51	Middle Cr'k (partly graded)	500,000	100,000	.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
52	Nesquehoning Valley (constructing)	500,000	63,990	.....	42,213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
53	New Castle and Beaver Valley (70)	300,000	266,667	157,500	425,007	14	14	1	.....	4	53
54	Northern Central	8,000,000	4,798,900	6,424,456	12,011,761	138	102	111	60	3,428	54
55	North Lebanon	150,000	300,000	.....	339,021	8	8	3	.....	60	55
56	North Pennsylvania	1,500,000	3,150,000	3,463,339	6,669,991	....	55	26	27	554	56
57	Oil Creek and Allegheny R.	4,259,450	4,259,450	3,170,000	7,549,787	96	96	28	13	297	57
58	Oil Creek	*100,000	753,150	580,000	2,534,714	37	37	15	9	131	58
59	Oil City and Pithole Branch	500,000	.....	.....	.....	7	7	2	2	26	59
60	Pennsylvania	35,000,000	27,040,763	14,965,568	29,761,533	354	354	434	168	6,307	60
61	Pennsylvania Coal Co.	3,350,329	3,200,000	972,500	2,000,000	47	47	23	4	2,050	61
62	Perkiomen (65)	50,000	37,305	449,061	417,333	10	10	.....	.....	.....	62
63	Philada. and Balt. Central	2,000,000	218,000	1,012,500	1,336,551	90	36	4	4	65	63
64	Philadelphia and Erie	10,000,000	6,004,200	13,328,633	19,350,998	287	287	95	34	1,473	64
65	Philadelphia and Reading	.....	26,301,352	7,030,225	27,636,100	147	147	269	84	8,244	65
66	Phila., Germ. and Nor.	*400,000	1,587,700	63,950	1,491,459	17	17	22	44	151	66
67	Philadelphia and Trenton	2,000,000	1,259,120	.....	1,379,164	26	26	.....	.....	.....	67
68	Phila., Wil. and Baltimore	.....	9,084,300	2,437,500	11,224,606	95	18	47	90	938	68
69	Pittsburg and Connelsville	5,000,000	1,793,926	5,575,585	2,590,071	58	58	15	13	90	69
70	Pittsb'g Ft. Wayne and Chi.	.....	11,500,000	12,702,987	23,247,489	468	50	204	94	2,935	70
71	Reading and Columbia	600,000	505,848	1,919,750	2,134,617	40	40	8	7	38	71
72	Schuy'l and Susquehanna	1,600,000	1,269,150	245,578	1,299,846	54	54	7	1	98	72
73	Schuylkill Valley Navigation, etc. (65)	576,050	576,050	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	73
74	Shamokin Valley and Pottsville (64)	1,500,000	869,450	700,000	.....	28	28	....	....	....	74
75	Southwark (68)	200,000	58,468	.....	.....	2	2	....	....	....	75
76	Summit Branch	2,750,000	2,500,000	550,524	988,902	21	21	5	1	2	76
77	Tioga	*125,000	576,400	250,500	1,118,422	30	30	10	4	295	77
78	Tyrone and Clearfield (60)	1,000,000	1,510,000	.....	.....	37	37	....	....	....	78
79	West Chester (80)	165,000	165,000	.....	.....	9	9	....	....	....	79
80	West Chester and Philada.	1,600,000	684,036	1,070,799	1,626,667	26	26	10	17	54	80
81	Western Pennsylvania (60)	3,000,000	1,022,450	2,124,381	3,049,057	42	42	.....	.....	.....	81
82	Wilmington and Reading (unfinished)	800,000	413,290	68,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
83	Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg (54)	1,500,000	317,050	76,485	393,535	13	13	.....	.....	.....	83
84	Wyoming Gravity (partly located)	2,500,000	18,760	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84
	Totals	148,433,254	239,915,939	147,767,041	324,876,377	4921	3189	2469	1155	61,929	

*The roads whose authorized capital is marked thus are empowered to increase the amount.

	NAME OF COMPANY.	Value of Real Estate.	Through Passengers for Year.	Passengers of All Classes.	Tons of Through Freight for Year.	Gross Amount of Tonnage for Year.	Total Expenses for Year.	Total Receipts for Year.	
1	Atlantic and G. Western	....	93,985	666,824	310,245	1,746,527	$2,998,782	$4,846,048	1
2	Barclay	....	*4,932	*8,950	*52,868	*52,868	*51,109	*8,048	3
3	Bellefonte and Snow Shoe	....	7,292	24,846	....	77,815	63,966	96,647	4
4	Buffalo, Corry and Pittsb'g	....	....	69,088	....	94,196	172,074	223,930	5
5	Buffalo and Erie	....	....	450,949	....	762,904	1,676,165	2,222,805	7
6	Buffalo and Erie	$21,000	10,294	10,294	....	234,975	79,837	125,060	8
7	Catawissa	....	....	....	....	356,554	307,125	540,543	9
8	Chesnut Hill	....	268,342	268,342	....	....	6,630	19,626	11
9	Cleveland and Pittsburg	....	71,974	882,164	332,371	979,863	1,372,115	2,306,237	12
10	Cumberland Valley	....	281,134	281,134	....	244,480	392,417	570,797	16
11	Delaware and Hudson Canal and Railroad	....	19,993	66,957	15,147	1,650,147	583,273	30,450	17
12	Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	....	3,763	191,888	10,160	2,128,512	1,948,459	3,743,107	18
13	East Pennsylvania	....	144,109	293,720	272,697	481,273	358,852	565,168	21
14	Elmira and Williamsport	....	31,815	93,421	236,699	271,649	433,235	528,626	22
15	Erie	.....	.....	2,194,348	....	3,908,243	11,143,092	14,376,872	23
16	Erie and Pittsburg	400,000	7,501	147,041	85,560	434,035	443,470	635,916	24
17	Hanover Branch	4,600	25,039	34,841	31,320	85,647	44,332	78,490	27
18	Hempfield	104,900	....	19,363	....	13,040	51,527	48,981	29
19	Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain	.....	4,897	27,812	....	296,895	148,336	219,211	30
20	Ironton	300,000	....	....	....	129,015	13,568	37,322	31
21	Junction	....	....	179,720	....	1,008,270	54,548	79,033	33
22	Lackawanna and Bloomsburg	....	8,392	221,541	6,100	1,058,672	545,850	842,567	34
23	Lake Shore	....	228,293	417,280	753,990	1,058,990	1,437,906	2,467,629	35
24	Lawrence	....	....	134,750	....	158,725	46,116	103,163	36
25	Lehigh and Susquehanna	....	4,077	202,584	....	1,038,694	858,265	1,027,418	38
26	Lehigh Valley	....	....	688,584	....	4,064,037	2,509,389	4,220,536	39
27	Little Saw Mill Run	85,625	....	....	....	122,642	28,703	45,259	40
28	Littlestown	500	5,400	5,400	13,179	13,179	6,107	7,672	41
29	Lykens' Valley	20,000	....	....	....	....	....	63,380	44
30	Mahanoy and Broad Mountain	74,958	....	....	....	....	....	116,239	45
31	Mill Creek and Minehill Navigation, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	302,648	47
32	Mount Carbon	....	....	....	....	184,480	....	14,011	49
33	Northern Central	....	13,272	687,997	164,380	1,506,745	1,893,766	2,907,152	54
34	North Lebanon	....	....	....	192,084	241,532	25,789	77,831	55
35	North Pennsylvania	721,132	81,506	746,911	247,647	476,334	577,463	1,015,394	56
36	Oil Creek and Allegheny River	15,000	....	†247,507	....	†399,075	†521,891	†1,974,090	57
37	Oil Creek	5,000	....	135,607	....	470,716	‡156,776	‡263,705	58
38	Oil City and Pithole Branch	3,000	8,104	8,395	....	....	21,601	26,679	59
39	Pennsylvania	....	96,228	3,747,178	608,839	4,722,015	11,860,984	17,233,497	60
40	Pennsylvania Coal Co.	....	....	....	911,907	1,055,005	....	....	61
41	Philadelphia and Baltimore Central	....	....	130,870	....	56,025	136,322	155,746	63
42	Philadelphia and Erie	....	26,671	629,320	109,761	1,090,845	2,887,425	2,804,259	64
43	Philadelphia and Reading	....	26,401	1,194,576	....	5,143,177	4,658,704	8,791,937	65
44	Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown	441,808	1,831,556	2,576,814	....	468,664	320,153	642,639	66
45	Philadelphia and Trenton	829,063	608,441	953,722	....	312,714	663,651	995,196	67
46	Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore	....	301,972	1,108,372	10,902	281,418	1,488,006	2,693,898	68
47	Pittsburg and Connelsville	288,108	7,973	422,739	5,536	398,502	311,702	508,626	69
48	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	....	160,477	1,376,998	603,225	1,459,230	4,793,067	7,955,301	70
49	Reading and Columbia	59,548	13,224	146,464	58,551	157,192	143,454	178,447	71
50	Schuylkill and Susquehanna	....	1,872	65,049	....	428,279	161,279	167,518	72
51	Shamokin Valley and Pottsville	....	1,950	41,259	3,070	573,460	194,252	277,763	74
52	Summit Branch	....	2,497	6,673	454,285	430,009	79,930	237,928	76
53	Tioga	24,908	4,037	76,298	603,354	634,287	164,037	337,060	77
54	West Chester and Philadelphia	10,000	79,172	658,636	16,112	118,417	186,481	305,131	80
55	Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg	....	18,204	34,873	55,662	68,080	36,370	43,789	83
	Totals	‡$4,163,960	4,499,785	22,178,078	6,195,690	42,754,936	59,068,165	89,074,489	

* Ten months. † Eight months. ‡ Four months. § A ton being reckoned at 2000 pounds.

‡ $29,923 was for transportation of previous year.

* In this total is included real estate, valued at $1,261,302, belonging to roads not included in this table; of which amount the connecting road owns $215,000; the Little Schuylkill Navigation Company, $915,658; and the Western Pennsylvania, $56,152

The Dividends of Five Years.

In the following table is given a comparative statement of the cash and stock dividends declared during the past five years:—

NAME OF COMPANY	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868
Bald Eagle Valley	.....	.....	6	6	6
Barclay	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Bellefonte and Snow Shoe	.....	.....	2	3	3
Buffalo and Erie	.....	.....	.....	5	9
Catasauqua and Fogelsville	.....	.....	6	6	6
Catawissa	.....	.....	.....	*2½	*6
Chesnut Hill	14	11	10	10	9
Cleveland and Pittsburg	.....	.....	4	5	4
Cumberland Val'y	8	8	8	8	8
Delaware, Lackawanna & West'n	5	15	20	{ 10 / 175	10 / ‡3 61½
East Mahanoy	.....	6	6	6	6
Elmira and Williamsport	{ *1 / 15	*7 / 15	*7 / 15	*7 / 15	*7 / 15
Fayette County	.....	.....	‡3 80	‡3 80	‡3 75
Hanover Branch	4	.....	5	10	10
Harris'g, Ports'th, Mt. Joy & Lanc	7	7	7	7	7
Lake Shore	26	35	10	10	7
Lehigh Valley	20	10	20	10	10
Lit. Saw Mill Run	.....	.....	.....	7	7
Little Schuylkill Navigation, etc	6	3	2	.....	2
Lykens Valley	6½	4½	9	9	10
Mill Creek & Mine Hill Nav., etc	10	10	10	10	10
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven	7 7	8	8	8	8
Mount Carbon	6	6	6	6	6
Mount Carbon and Port Carbon	12	12	12	12	12
New Castle and Beaver Valley	12	7½	11½	12	12
Northern Central	7	8	8	8	8
North Lebanon	14	10	10	10	10
North Penna.	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Oil Creek and Allegheny River	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Oil Creek	25	20	.....	25	15
Pennsylvania	*40	10	9	*11	*8
Penna. Coal Com	30	32½	20	20	20
Phila. and Reading	¶15	10	10	*10	¶10
Phila., Germant'n, and Norristown	8	8	9	10	10
Phila. & Trenton	10	10	15	10	10
Phila., Wilmington and Baltimore	10	10	5	9	8
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chic	7½	10	10	10	10
Schuylkill Valley Navigation, etc	5	5	5	5	5
Shamokin Valley and Pottsville	3	4	4½	5½	6
Southwark	6	6	6	6	6
Summit Branch	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Tioga	8	4	25	8	.....

* On preferred stock. † Per share on scrip. ‡ On common stock. § Per share. ¶ Scrip. ‖ Stock. ** Cash and stock.

A Comparative Statement.

The following comparative statement is necessarily imperfect, for the years previous to 1868, but the total for 1868 is given, exclusive of the principal roads wanting in the other years, as well as the grand total for the year:—

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868. Including all Roads.
Amount of Capital Stock paid in	$122,559,486	$151,421	$150,569,776	$169,296,079	$180,354,309
Amount of Funded and Floating Debt	$79,289,375	$55,177,432	$92,307,689	$100,745,615	$116,355,507
Cost of Roads and Equipments	$166,605,918	$177,813,612	$205,767,041	$238,969,118	$249,015,378
Number of Passengers Carried	13,595,492	17,528,393	17,078,882	19,017,376	19,988,769
Number of Persons Killed	317	383	329	390	320
Do. Injured	388	380	453	414	565
Total Amount of Tonnage	20,270,783	20,469,311	27,708,569	33,143,660	38,846,693
Total Expenses	$28,949,071	$41,755,211	$46,824,460	$47,217,595	$71,725,953
Total Receipts	$51,744,519	$64,074,267	$70,355,468	$69,141,362	$74,507,017
	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡19,754,936
	.....	.....	.....	.....	†569,008,105
	.....	.....	.....	.....	§89,074,489
	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡22,178,078
	.....	.....	.....	.....	†434
	.....	.....	.....	.....	§730
	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡$324,876,377
	.....	.....	.....	.....	†$147,767,041
	.....	.....	.....	.....	*$239,915,968

* Including Erie and Oil Creek and Allegheny River Roads, excluded from other years.
† Including Erie, Oil Creek and Allegheny River, and Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Roads, excluded from other years.
‡ Including Erie Road, excluded from form years.

The Chapter of Accidents.

In the following table is given, in detail, the number of casualties during the year, on each of the roads named:—

NAME OF COMPANY.	Pass'eng'r Killed.	Pass'eng'r Injur'd.	Emp'loyes. Killed.	Emp'loyes. Injur'd.	Others Killed.	Others Injur'd.	Total. Killed.	Total. Injur'd.
Atlantic & G. West'n	3	10	8	38	12	10	23	58
Bellefonte and Snow Shoe	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Buffalo, Corry, and Pittsburg	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Buffalo and Erie	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Catawissa	...	...	4	3	...	1	4	4
Cleveland & Pittsb'g	...	3	2	8	6	12	8	23
Delaware and Hudson canal & railr'd	...	...	5	3	2	1	7	4
Delaware, Lackaw'a, and Western	...	...	6	9	3	...	9	9
East Pennsylvania	...	...	1	2	2	...	3	2
Erie	20	86	23	51	52	20	104	157
Erie and Pittsburg	...	...	1	5	1	1	2	6
Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain	2	7	3	2	1	...	6	9
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg	...	9	3	1	3	1	6	11
Lake Shore	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1
Lehigh & Susqueh'a	...	...	4	4	1	1	5	5
Lehigh Valley	...	1	10	16	15	3	25	20
Northern Central	1	1	7	8	6	2	14	11
North Pennsylvania	...	6	3	1	3	1	6	8
Oil Creek and Allegheny River	...	2	8	18	1	1	9	21
Pennsylvania	1	34	35	123	30	50	66	207
Phila. and Erie	5	24	11	13	8	3	24	40
Phila. and Reading	...	...	6	12	13	6	19	18
Phila. Ger. and Nor.	1	...	1	3	5	6	7	9
Phila. and Trenton	1	...	2	1	3	6	6	7
Phila. Wil. and Bal	...	1	1	...	12	7	13	8
Pitts'g & Connellsville	...	1	4	2	5	1	9	4
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	2	3	13	50	25	18	40	71
Read. and Columbia	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Sch. and Susqueh'a	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1
Shamokin Val. and Pottsville	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Summit Branch	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Tioga	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
W. Chester & Phila	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	45	188	166	379	213	153	424	730

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING.—*A fine assortment of choice new goods, now in store and receiving daily; also, a choice selection of goods in the piece, to be made up to order in the best style.*
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET St., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CHESTERFIELD COATS,
All Varieties.
MORNING AND EVENING COATS,
All Varieties.
SPRING OVERCOATS,
All Varieties.
At CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s,
Continental Hotel Building.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

A FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR THE WHITE HOUSE.—There is no denying the fact that the fire-proof safes manufactured by Farrel, Herring & Co. are of superior make. This firm have two large manufactories, one in New York and the other in this city, where mechanics of ability are employed in the construction of such safes as were taken from the ruins of the great fire at Ninth and Chesnut streets, in a perfect state of preservation. The Farrel & Herring safe has stood the test on many an occasion and valuable books, papers, etc., have been taken out the same condition as when put away for safety. The fire-proof safes built by the above-named firm have a world-wide reputation, and are becoming more popular every day, orders are coming in with a rush, and the business increasing so rapidly that in a short time the firm will be compelled to provide additional facilities for the construction of their immensely popular receptacles for the saving of valuables. Such is the popularity and well-known qualities of these safes, that the firm have furnished General Grant with one for the White House. To receive an order from the President of the United States must be gratifying to the makers, and is an evidence of the superiority of their safes over all others manufactured. Those in want of a safe for the keeping of valuable papers or money should not fail to examine the stock in Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.'s store, and secure one of their manufacture. They will be found to answer all requirements.

"QUICK RETURNS" is the secret of money making in many departments of trade. On this principle Wanamaker & Brown propose conducting their spring business, and therefore they announce a "lively and quick sale." If the perfectly unlimited stock they have laid in can be disposed of in a few weeks, instead of in two or three months, the prices can be marked down far below the usual figures: and in confidence that this will be done, and to insure its being done, every article in Oak Hall's new spring stock is figured down to the very lowest possible figure.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SPRING SALE
OF
FINE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS

An Entirely New Stock!
By far the largest and most varied,
The most elegantly made up,
In new and stylish modes,
Well sewed and handsomely trimmed.
Grave and Gay, to suit all tastes,
Boys of six or men of sixty.
Scale of Prices *cheap*, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.
WANAMAKER & BROWN
Have now opened, after months of preparation, a stock of Spring and Summer Clothing which far surpasses even their former efforts.
This they will dispose of by a
LIVELY AND QUICK SALE,
to insure which they have put the
Lowest Figure Possible
on every article in store,
ADVICE.—Come and see for yourself.
Secure a "first pick" out of this stock.
Register your orders early in the Custom Department.
Ask your wife to examine our Boys' Clothing.
Buy your Shirts, Cravats, etc., in our enlarged Gents' Furnishing Department,
OAK HALL BUILDINGS,
LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
EXTENDING ON SIXTH STREET
FROM MARKET TO MINOR.

MARRIED.

SMYTHE—MILLER.—At Brooklyn, L. I., N. Y., on Wednesday, March 31, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, MEDCRAFT SMYTHE to FANNIE E., daughter of Joseph A. Miller, Esq., formerly of Philadelphia.

SNYDER—FENTON.—On March 18 1869, by the Rev. P. L. Davies, Mr. ALBERT K. SNYDER to Miss KATE, only daughter of Henry Fenton, Esq., all of Camden, N. J.

DIED.

HASS.—On the 31st ultimo, Mrs. MARY, relict of the late Charles Hass, in the 81st year of her age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Mr. James A. Hass, No. 913 N. Fifth street, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

COLLIER.—On Tuesday evening, March 30, at his residence, No. 1936 Arch street, DANIEL L. COLLIER, Esq., in the 74th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are resp

Dr. Winslow on Cosmical Repulsion.

The *London Saturday Review* has the following notice of a work recently published in London:—

There are many signs tending to prove the present time to be in many respects a critical one in the history of physical science. More especially is this the case in the broadest and most extensive field to which the science of physics seeks to extend its powers—that, namely, of the cosmical forces, with their ultimate nature and laws of operation. Since the publication of the *Principia* the progress of cosmical science has been one of unmixed triumph for the law of gravitation, conceived as a principle of attraction inherent in all matter, applicable to all bodies terrestrial and celestial, pervading all space, and capable of explaining the motions and periodical changes which successive observations brought to our view in our growing knowledge of the univere. Of late years, it cannot be denied, a suspicion has been gaining ground that the monopoly, so to speak, enjoyed by this magnificent and triumphant hypothesis is liable to question.

Not that the slightest doubt exists, or need be started, as regards the absolute truth or the universal applicability of the law of gravitation. Certain facts and phenomena, however, of great physical importance, which had either escaped the notice of illustrious men from age to age, or have been only brought to light by aids to observation not within their reach, have opened new and almost startling fields of speculation and discovery in relation to this momentous theme. Anomalies have not seldom been encountered in the study of nature by the single light of the established hypothesis. In the application of mathematics to physical facts and observations, cases have been found to resist every form of analysis based upon the exclusive truth of that assumption, or at best recourse has been had to a treatment through the use of empirical or exceptional formulæ aside of the original law. A query has thus been raised in the minds of many astronomers and physicists whether some subtle principle antagonistic to attraction does not also exist as an all-pervading element in nature, and so operate as in some way to disturb the action of what has generally been considered by the scientific world a unique force.

It is the aim of Dr. Winslow's recent work on "Force and Nature" to establish the existence, and to trace the fundamental laws of a repulsive force in nature complementary to the attractive force inherent in matter. In following out this thesis he has shown great subtlety and strength of reasoning, combined with much width of observation and a marked power in generalizing from facts. This is not the first time that his views upon this important problem have been submitted to the public. As early as the year 1853, a treatise was printed by him on 'Repulsion as a Cosmic Force." In justice to the originality of his speculations, Dr. Winslow feels called upon to explain that he was at that time unacquainted with the "Theoria" of Boscovich, in which that learned Jesuit presented, in 1745, the hypothesis of repulsion, and attempted its mathematical development as a middle range of speculation between the theories of Newton and Leibnitz. Acute and even prophetic as were Boscovich's ideas, they seem to have made no impression either upon his own or subsequent times; nor have they proved to Dr. Winslow himself suggestive either of law or fact during his observations and researches in the same field. The general idea of "molecular repulsion" was indeed, as the author allows, as old as the early Greek philosophy, and was shadowed out in the poetical cosmology of Lucretius, though at no time brought within the range of inductive or experimental proof. A letter from Newton to Boyle is adduced by the author to show that the conception of a force unlike and opposed to gravitation had crossed the mind of that great philosopher, although his views in the main were but conjectural, and were never carried out with the same full and clear development as his other leading hypotheses. Hooke was led, in 1862, by his observations upon comets, to conceive a repellant agency proceeding from the sun, and urging the tails of those bodies in a direction contrary to that which gravitation would cause them to take. This agency he supposed to be light, and applied to it the name "levitation." Conjectures, more or less vague, had been hazarded by Kepler, Euler, and others, that the light emitted by the sun might be a repulsive force *per se;* by others, that the sun's electricity exercises a repulsive influence upon distant bodies. The observations of Bessel upon Halley's comet impressed him with the idea of some element of power contrary to gravity inherent in the sun, and engendering in the resisting medium a condition opposed to that of the cometary particles, to which he gave the name of polarity, considering it as something akin to magnetism. In 1858–60 this idea was revived and expanded by M. Faye, who from his own observations, as well as those of Mr. Bond and others, upon the comet of Donati, deduced the idea of a definitive repulsive influence exerted by the sun upon comets in general, but not upon the denser cosmic bodies. "nee de la chaleur solaire, et exercee au loin par la surface incandescente du soleil." He dwells with interest upon the problem of determining the quality of those forces which govern the heavenly bodies around us." Dr. Winslow is particular in drawing attention to the date of this declaration of M. Faye, with the view of establishing his own claim to the priority of research and publication. It was in March, 1853, he tells us, that his first demonstrations of "repulsion as a planetary, solar, and universal force" were given to the public. Whether this essay or treatise was published in America or England we are not given to understand. Since that time his undertaking has been furthered and stimulated, not only by the general drift of scientific thought in relation to cosmical and molecular physics, but in particular by efforts like that of Professor Rankine in his "Outlines of the Science of Energetics." The writer has also to speak of direct encouragement and assistance given to his labors by Baron Liebig, as well as by Faraday, from whom a most generous and encouraging letter reached him in the year 1858.

Molecular repulsion has, as a fact in physics, long been placed beyond dispute. The problem now before men of science—the problem which Dr. Winslow considers himself to have solved in the affirmative—is the extension of this law through all the acts and conditions of molecules to their grandest combinations and phenomena. It may one day be in the power of the calculus to assign to this universal law its definite and progressive quantities and functions. It may, on the other hand, be reserved for this discovery to mitigate or clear up much of the reproach that, in a certain sense, may be said to hang over the department of analysis. There are certain anomalies or difficulties, such as those in the lunar theory in the problem of the tides, and in the secular variation of the earth's mean motion, which are held, so to say, in suspense for lack of the means of integrating the equations involved. What if it should turn out that the real defect lay in the assumption of an attractive force as the sole cosmical condition of the problem? Telescopic science, enlarging and defining the aspects and the range of the stellar universe, has added its suggestive voice to the demand for a wider conception of cosmical force. The spiral form of many nebulæ, notably the great nebula in Orion, and anomalous forms like the "dumb-bell" in Vulpecula, seem at once to challenge the exclusive dominion of a law which would account only for curves of the second order. We do not find Dr. Winslow making as much as we think he might of these two branches of speculation. In his chapter on the *Nature and Action of Force*, he enters with fullness and vigor of reasoning upon the mechanical and crystallographic actions resulting from the primary forces in nature, and indicating in their products the "dual elements of attraction and repulsion" at work in every action of those forces upon aggregates or combinations of atoms. Although not treated by physicists in general as an active agent in crystallization, repulsion is, he rightly urges, without doubt as present and effective as attraction in arranging molecules into geometrical forms, and expanding these forms into their grandest and most perfect proportions. As attraction is known as the force that moulds the faces and produces the shortest axes of crystals, it follows that repulsion must be that which shapes their salient diameters and angles. In the evaporation of any saline solution, the particles are seen to repel and fly from each other like so many animalcule or infinitesimal magnets, while in another direction they attract and attach themselves to one another, assuming finally regular and solid geometrical forms. "While attraction appears to be the basis of solidity, repulsion appears to assume a higher function, and to inspire in matter a spirit of selection, adjustment, arrangement, order, and beauty, and to be an ascending force from inert or neutral atoms, adding to the solidifying force a kind of intelligent life like endowment."

The same basic force may in like manner be detected underlying the great geological principles which resulted in the formation of the earth's crust. Without committing himself exclusively to any special earthquake theory, the student of nature cannot but recognize the persistent action of a repulsive force in the upheavals and fissures, the undulatory movements and shocks which disturb even now the equilibrium of the earth's surface, no less than in the vast basaltic and metamorphic deposits which denote a highly crystallizing energy at work in the earliest processes of solidification. The testimony of earthquakes to the truth of the hypothesis of terrestrial tension and repulsion is brought together with much diligence by the author, whose extensive travels in Central America and the islands of the Pacific have given him the means of personally testing and measuring the magnitude of those tremendous agencies. His reasoning, which is in part based upon, and in general compatible with, the careful observations and cautious views of Perrey and Mallet, goes to establish the existence of a powerful repulsive principle at work, radiating from the centre of the globe. From the immense stores of facts collected by these and other investigators, he thinks he can see his way to connecting this movement of the fluid mass confined within the solid crust of the globe with the varying attraction of the sun's mass at different portions of our planet's elliptical orbit. The general intensity of the seismic or plutonic force should be, according to this theory, inversely proportional to the length of the earth's radius vector.

The tables he has put together do much to substantiate this view, so far as the numbers of recorded earthquakes with their corresponding dates are concerned. "For the six months during which the earth is most remote from the sun, there stand 5175 against 6697 during the six months of nearest proximity of these two bodies, thus presenting a difference of 1522 in favor of the perihelic arc." If we proceed to estimate, however, these phenomena in the ratio of their intensity, rather than of their frequency, the results seems to us, at first sight at least, far less decisive, even if any law can be deduced from them at all. Picking out from the long list of earthquakes those which seem to have been the most violent or extensive, we find them occurring without much difference at all periods of the year alike. Of the two great catastrophes at Lisbon, that of 1531 took place on the 26th of February, that of 1755 on the 1st of November. That of Lima, in 1746, was on October 28. That by which the coast of Chili was permanently raised was on November 19, 1822; while one of the most violent on record in this country—by which, says Hoveden, Lincoln Cathedral was rent, *a summa deorsum*—took place April 15, 1185. That whereby parts of St. Paul's and of the Temple churches were thrown down was on the 6th of the same month, 1580. The late terrible shocks in South America occurred in the middle of August the extraordinary eruption of lava in Hawaii during April of last year. The wonderful outbreak of Vesuvius described so graphically by Sir W. Hamilton extended with little intermission from November, 1765, to near the end of October, 1766. The greatest of anomalies is that lately recorded by Professor Phillips—that periodically Ætna is most active during six months ending with July, Vesuvius during the six months beginning with that month. Dr. Winslow allows little or no force to the tidal influence of the moon upon the molten sea within our earth; else we might refer him to the most recent observations of Professor Palmieri, showing that the eruptive force in the case of Vesuvius is sensibly strengthened at the syzygies and weakened at the quadratures of the moon. It is so far in favor of his hypothesis that none of the fiercest shocks can be pointed out at exact proximity to the June solstice.

The phenomena of comets have been studied by the writer with an amount of pains and an acuteness of reasoning to which we regret that we cannot do justice. On the nature and causes of waterspouts he dilates, it seems to us, with more originality than conclusiveness. Instead of seeing in this phenomenon the simple force of atmospheric pressure, he believes it to depend upon a "positive radiation of the repulsive force as a definite cosmic principle, which acts upon the body of the waters to rarify, in like manner (although in an opposite sense) as attraction acts to condense them." From what source this radial impulse is imparted to the ocean, its surface being in the most signal instances calm at the time, and how it is combined with the rotary action of the descending currents of air, he forbears to speculate, through he might trace here an analogy with the well-known syncronism of atmospheric and magnetic storms with disturbances of the earth's strata. He has done, however, good service to science by exposing the hollowness of referring these and similar systems in the working of nature to the mere hypothetical notion of "reaction":—

To call these and similar phenomena simple "reaction" explains nothing; for reaction, as a word, means nothing unless it represents an idea of direct and positive physical force. If it mean anything, then, it expresses a force opposite in action to that which drew the particles towards the centre and increased the density of the comet's mass as it approached the sun. If it be a force—a positive principle exerting action opposite to attraction—it is the equivalent of molecular repulsion, admitted by every writer on molecular physics, and which has already been demonstrated to be susceptible in our own planet of swelling into indefinite volumes, of producing general radial phenomena, and of becoming an absolute planetary force, the properties of which are everywhere similar, and always expressed in functions of a cognate and voluminously repulsive character. And it may well be concluded from all which precedes, that the final principle of nature which, throughout our globe, expands matter, creates the waterspout, guides the currents of vital force and molecules in the palm-tree and pine, lifts plutonic fires thousands of feet high, shakes alike centre and circumference, causes flame to ascend perpendicularly from every radius of the sphere, is no other than a positive living force of repulsion—a principle of energy the opposite of attraction; and that it not only performs the same function in every planet and comet, but also is the identical principle which, in every star and controlling central body of a system, determines and guides all radial phenomena in their outward courses, and in our own system, proceeding from the sun, projects the comet's tail in all its radial aspects in the same manner as repulsion, ever insensibly radiating from the earth's centre projects the ascending atoms or luminous currents from a burning taper. It is one and the same principle, as universal in its reach as gravitation, and ever antagonistic to it, whether in a molecule or a world. It is the occult principle of energy, the final element of antithetic power, *per se* in polarity, as will be more clearly seen hereafter.

Dr. Winslow's volume is more conspicuous for bold and comprehensive generalizations than for the minute discussion of facts. Its tendency throughout is to take for granted, or to lay down as a solid basis for speculation, what may often be considered matter of no little doubt, if not opposed to the received current of scientific opinion. Thus the fundamental dogma on which he proceeds to build his entire structure of proof is that space is absolute vacuum. "No ether, either ponderable or imponderable, exists there." The hypothesis of an ethereal medium, either as engendering or transmitting light, or retarding the motion of bodies in space, will one day be classed, he thinks certain, with "phlogiston," *vis inertiæ*, and similar baseless figments of the schools. Light, in his view, is "only a compound resultant of molecular attraction and molecular repulsion." When to this highly sounding but vague definition he adds the still more obscure thesis that "light is generated by an equatorial product or function of thermic and other molecular-chemical vibrations, in the same manner as magnetism is an equatorial product or function of electricity, and *vice versa*," we feel compelled to postpone our acquiescence till the author has done more to clear up and substantiate his meaning. Again, he depends upon the assumed fact that "no physicist will admit that a single molecule has ever dropped out of the globe or been annihilated." Now, in our present imperfect knowledge, to say the least, of the ultimate nature of molecules, and of the possible state of tenuity in which the constituents of matter may exist in the volatile or gaseous form, is it within the scope of science to lay down that none of the mineral or other exhalations given off by the earth under the radiant heat of the sun, or the action of volcanic fires, may be so far radiated from our surface into the upper strata of the air as to be absorbed into the absolute cold of space, a consequent loss of molecular bulk being entailed upon our globe? But for some such compensatory loss, indeed, the increase of the earth's bulk known to result from the constant accretion of meteorites would lead by rapid and calculable steps to disastrous consequences. A French *savant* has worked out in figures the number of years that our planet would take, on the basis of this handicapping by so many kilogrammes of metal annually, ere its race was arrested in the vortex of the sun. We are glad to find the writer in entire accord with ourselves as regards one phase of the molecular or atomic theory, the assumed *shapes* of atoms or molecules. "Whether molecules possess hooks, or are cubes, spheres, ellipsoids, or of various other shapes whereby to be dovetailed or packed together, or whether they are surrounded with one or several atmospheres of ether or electric fluid, or any other unknown or fanciful condition wherewith to fill up the spaces between their irregular attachments and peripheries," these seem to him scientific conceits which have had or will have their little hour. They may serve as rhetorical flights to dazzle a half instructed audience, or convenient aids to grasp what might be otherwise shapeless and intangible truths. But they have no place in the severe and sober nomenclature of philosophy. Allowing for a certain diffuseness and prolixity of style, besides that undercurrent of dogmatism and premature speculation we have already spoken of, Dr. Winslow's treatise is one which deserves thoughtful and conscientious study. He has the merit of breaking ground, in a tentative and suggestive sense, upon problems of the highest moment, which it may be reserved for some Newton of a future day to reduce to mathematical fixity and measure.

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$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
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200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	123,594 00
50,00	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Phila. and Southern Mail Steam. Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604 26.	$1,130,325 25
	Real Estate	88,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank $116 150 08	
	Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

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ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,529 70
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UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 4 11

FERTILIZERS.

FOR LAWNS, GARDENS, GREEN HOUSES AND FARMS.
BAUGH'S
RAW-BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME will be found a powerful MANURE.
It is prompt in its action; it contains the seeds of no pestiferous weeds, and will produce luxuriant growth of Grass, Flowers, Strawberries, and all Garden Vegetables and Plants.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf or the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Send your address and procure free "Journal of the Farm."
BAUGH & SONS,
No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue.
This Fertilizer can be had of all Agriculture Dealers in city or country. 3 2 tuthsam

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM,
3 2 Superintendent.

DISASTERS.

Terrible Accident in an English Mine.

English journals of the 18th contain thrilling accounts of a dreadful colliery accident. From one of the London papers we extract the following account of the disaster:—

On the morning of the 17th one of the most serious colliery accidents which ever occurred in the Wolverhampton district happened at the Earl of Dudley's No. 29 pit, Wallows Colliery, Lock's lane, Brierly hill. Suddenly and in the middle of the night the water burst into the pit, where there were ten men, three boys, and six horses at work, and it is believed that every life has been lost. On Tuesday evening the doomed men and boys descended the pit to work a night turn. The No. 29 pit is situated in Lock's lane, near the great water-pumping engine—the strongest by far in the district—and within a few feet of the road; while at its rear is the trough pumping engine, and the winding engine of the pit itself is also in close proximity. Shortly after 1 o'clock in the morning the engineer of the great water-pumping engine observed a great rush of vapor up the pit shaft. This must have been caused either by an intentional setting fire to a quantity of petroleum by the men, as a signal that something was wrong, or by the rush of water over the lights in the pit and a huge fire at the bottom used for purposes of ventilation; but at such an hour it was easily mistaken for the effect of a fire in the pit. The engineer at once communicated with his brother tenter at the winding engine, and both, in company with a banksman and doggy, proceeded to the pit shaft. The two men courageously volunteered to descend and ascertain what was the matter. The engine was set in motion and the two men were lowered. Two or three strokes of the engine brought them into collision with the water, which was high up the shaft. They immediately cried out that it was water and not fire; but before the engine could be reversed they were plunged ten or eleven feet into the water.

When the men returned to the surface messengers were sent out for the Earl of Dudley's agents in the district, and a very short time saw them standing round the shaft, discussing what had best be done. The great water engine was set to work at the rate of nine strokes a minute, instead of five or six; the trough pumping engine was got into gear, and at once commenced to work, and a barrel instead of a skip was attached to the end of the pit rope. The whole of these arrangements were made, and water at the rate of 250 tons per hour was raised from the pit; but such was the force of the element that at 12 o'clock, noon, the water had only sunk about sixteen inches down the shaft.

About half past three o'clock Mr. J. P. Baker, the inspector of mines for the district, came to the mouth of the pit. The sinking of the water had been carefully registered.

Explosion in Paris—Several Lives Lost.

A dreadful explosion took place at the chemical works of M. Pelletier, at the Place de la Sorbonne, on Monday night, the 15th inst. Seven persons, it is ascertained for certain, were killed. The correspondent of an English journal furnishes the following account:—

The catastrophe in the Sorbonne quarter was far more dreadful than the first reports led one to suppose. It was for some minutes thought in the neighborhood that an earthquake had occurred. Almost all the shop fronts of the Rue de la Sorbonne, the Rue Victor Cousin, and the adjoining parts of the Boulevard St. Michael, were dashed to shivers. The windows of an omnibus passing before the Lycee St. Louis were broken. In the Cafe Harcourt and the Cafe du Bas Rhin all the windows and lustres were broken or cracked. The accident did not occur, as at first stated, in a laboratory of the Sorbonne, but in a warehouse in the neighborhood belonging to M. Fontaine, where a quantity of gun cotton and other explosive materials were stored. M. Fontaine was lately decorated with the Legion of Honor for the discovery of a new torpedo powder for the navy, and it is said that the material which caused the explosion was a quantity of *picrate de potasse* which was to have been sent off to Toulon the next day. The loss of life occasioned by the accident is not yet ascertained. Seven persons at least were killed, among whom were two children playing in the street. Some of the victims were blown to atoms—a head was found here, a leg there, and an arm in another place. Happily the Sorbonne school was empty at the time. Had the explosion occurred two hours sooner scores of lives must have been sacrificed. In the Corps Legislatif a question will be asked touching the imprudence of government permitting the existence of such warehouses as M. Fontaine's in the heart of Paris. M. Fontaine himself was wounded and his son was killed.

CESPEDES.

A Curious Letter Said to Have Been Written by Him.

The N. Y. *World* of yesterday prints a communication, which runs as follows:—

I beg to send you a translation of an intercepted letter, written over the signature of Don Carlos Cespede, self-appointed chief of the Cuban revolutionists, addressed to the secret committee in Havana. I hope it will be found by you of sufficient interest to publish, and this explains the extraordinary efforts that are being made to create a favorable impression in the United States.

This is the letter referred to:—

Gentlemen:—All is lost if you do not make a powerful effort to help us. Let the Yankees come; let the devils from hell itself come, provided we do not get help from anywhere. We will deal with them afterwards as we treat the Spaniards now. The climate will also help us against them, and our slaves will be another irresistible element. We cannot bring them to fight against regular troops, and I give you warning that our cause sinks without remedy. Write to our friend M—— not to let our interests cool down in New York and Washington, if, as he says, Grant is in our favor. *Anything* is better than giving in now for want of help. If the Yankees ask from us any conditions, accept them *all*—our lands, our property, *all, all*—provided they help us at once.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL.

THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE,

LOCATED CORNER OF BROADWAY AND FORTY-SECOND STREET,

Possesses advantages over all other houses for the accommodation of its guests. It was built expressly for a first-class Family Boarding House—the rooms being large and *en suite*, heated by steam—with hot and cold water, and furnished second to none; while the culinary department is in the most experienced hands, affording guests an unequalled table.

One of Alwood's Patent Elevators is also among the "modern improvement," and at the service of guests at all hours.

The Broadway and University Place Cars pass the door every four minutes, running from the City Hall to Central Park, while the Sixth and Seventh Avenue Lines are but a short block on either side, affording ample facilities for communicating with all the Depots, Steamboat Landings, places of Amusement and Business of the great metropolis.

8 24 3m MORE & HOLLEY, Proprietors.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,

81 Monument street, Baltimore.

Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine

On the European Plan.

D. P. MORGAN.

NORTH PENN HOTEL, NO. 445 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, is NOW OPEN, on the European plan. A. STETSON, Superintendent. Rooms to rent, with or without board; boarding with or without rooms. 8 5 1m

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,

No. 405 LIBRARY Street.

All Custom House Business transacted.

PASSPORTS PROCURED

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The First-class Iron Steamship VOLUNTEER, Captain Jones, will sail from line's Pier, 34 EAST RIVER, New York, on SATURDAY, April 3.

Freight received and through bills of lading given at line's Philadelphia Pier, 19 NORTH WHARVES, up to THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 3 o'clock, at very low rates.

Insurance in New York offices at lowest rates.

For freight or further information apply at line's office, Pier 19 NORTH WHARVES.

3 29 4t JOHN F. OHL.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this Line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cents per gallon, ship's option Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,

2 26 Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The South and Southwest

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,

WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, April 1, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,

2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, April 3, at 11 A.M
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax), Tuesday, April 6, at 1 P.M
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, April 10, at 1 P.M
CITY OF BROOKLYN, Saturday, April 17, at 10 A.M
ETNA (via Halifax), Tuesday, April 20, at 12 noon

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT.....Brocande.....Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont.....Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE

In gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)

First cabin.....$145 | Second cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to

1 27 H. L. LEAF,
No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY,

at noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. F. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received on and after the 8th instant, and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
3 24 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the South-west.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. S. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Va

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE,

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD, & Co.,
3 22 No. 134 South Wharves.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

6 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 5 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY; JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by

T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
3 31 d Delanco, N. J.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

AND THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:50 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:4. P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS,

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Cru sh d and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:35 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:25 P. M., Express, 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing THURSDAY, April 1, 1869.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:00 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:00 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
3 5 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2 00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 5:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:35 and 10:15 A. M. 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.

At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M., 2, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M. 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROADS.

FERRY AND MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Kwansville Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office No. N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:40, and 9:00	P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	7:50 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:30 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	10:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 6¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5:20, 6, 6½, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 3¾ and 6¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 6¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 3½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7¾, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 3½ and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10:55 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9:50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	3:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10:55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12:55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6:25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 4 General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:35 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
4 10 6

CARPETINGS, ETC.

CARPETINGS!—CARPETS!

M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street,

Opposite Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

Spring Importation of Carpetings.

JUST ARRIVED AND IN STORE,

FRENCH CHENILLE, AXMINSTER, AND ROYAL WILTON,

CROSSLEY'S VELVETS AND TAPESTRIES, Newest Designs, 6-4 and 3-4 wide.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS of all the best makes; also, with Border to match, for Halls and Stairs.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 1, 1869.

One of the big dailies—need I say it was the *Herald*?—yesterday had a big puff regarding the forthcoming charity of Mr. A. T. Stewart. The thing that public charity is most liberal with nowadays is advertisement, though I will not pretend to say whether the article in the *Herald* was one. It read very much so at certain portions, and there was so much romance in it, as a whole, that one was tempted to look, at the end of it for the words "The remainder of this story will be found in the number of the New York *Dredger*, issued to-day." Since no such announcement was made, however, the public had to perforce accept the three-column statements as truth. We are called upon to believe that Mr. Stewart has given away six millions of dollars for charitable purposes, and that the money is to be spent in the erection of two immense hotels, one of them for women and the other for men. The article in question is written in the most fulsomely flattering spirit. It says Mr. Stewart is a paragon of virtue and a miracle of charity; that he yearns over the afflicted in mind, body, and estate; and that he is the orphan's father and the widow's husband, besides sustaining a variety of other highly creditable relationships. It gives some heart-melting descriptions of his loving-kindness towards sneiteriess old clerks whom he had been obliged to discharge after retaining them in his employ for many years, and it expatiates upon the symmetry and beauty of his present palatial store building, between Ninth and Tenth streets and Broadway and Fourth avenue. That store is a model of neatness and beauty, but perhaps the public would not so much admire what is known vaguely as the discipline of the establishment, if they understood what cruel and unnecessary rules were observed in the maintenance of such discipline. The system of fines, for instance, is probably unparalleled by any other establishment of the kind in the world. A new clerk, who is engaged at eight or ten dollars per week, is liable, during the first week or two, to lose half his salary, or more than half, in payment of these exorbitant and contemptible fines. If in going or returning he is one minute late, he is fined twenty-five cents, with an additional twenty five cents for every five minutes. If he makes the slightest error in directing a bundle or taking down an address, he is fined twenty-five cents. If he leaves by any but a particular door set aside for that purpose, he is fined in like proportion. If he leans an instant against any point of support, if he turns his back towards the counter, if he interchanges remarks with a comrade, if he acts at all like a man—a being with blood, flesh, nerves, veins, arteries, and not a machine constructed on the Stewart principle—he becomes liable to a fine. Blistered feet, aching legs, backs grown old and humped before their time, heads splitting with pain—these belong to the inside view of the beautiful system of the establishment. In fact, Mr. Stewart's income is swelled by the "fine" system, in support of which young and old, healthy and decrepit alike, are tortured by slow anguish into their graves. Among all the employes in the establishment of the detested millionaire, you do not see a happy face, unless it be for a moment—that of one of the shop-walkers, who, hoping to win his master's grace by a display of zeal, rushes up to some inconsiderate young clerk who has been leaning for one moment against the ledge behind him, and informs him that his wages will be twenty-five cents short (this probably for the twentieth time) at the end of the month. The atmosphere of a prison, kept on the silent system, broods over that brilliant temple on Broadway, and few who visit it guess the habitual misery of those wretched enough to be forced to seek employment there.

Oakey Hall was very quick a couple of months ago, in offering $2500 reward (out of his private means) for the delivery of James Rogers into the hands of justice. We are glad to learn, for the first time, that Oakey is so abundantly well supplied in the matter of greenbacks as this fact would seem to intimate. We have no doubt he intended to be very generous, for Oakey belongs to the order of men in whom generosity of temperament is predominant. He is a "Miles O'Reilyish" sort of a fellow, of plethoric build, with an ample amount of good color in his face and good fellowship in his disposition. He would make every body happy if he could. If he had been Saint Paul, he would have ordered Timothy to take *a good deal* of wine for the stomach's sake, but not being a Saint anything, he belongs to the order of good livers, who, instead of taking a little wine for the stomach's sake, take a good deal for St. Timothy's. I do not know whether this had anything to do with the spontaneity of his offer to provide for poor Logan. Logan number one (for whose arrest and safe delivery into justice's hands the $2500 was promised) has been discharged, but nothing has been said about the $2500; and I suppose nothing will be, either about that or about the singular series of transactions connected with the Rogers murder.

The *bal d'opera* came off on Tuesday evening, but was far from being as brilliant an affair as was anticipated. Public balls, in this city at least, seem to be enjoyed only in proportion as the rollicksome spirit is allowed full course. The unimpeachable respectability with which affairs were conducted on Tuesday evening, however, excluded the faintest whiffs from the "can-can" incense, and so the affair dragged.

Miss Mariott is, as I have already said, large and not lovely. She makes a squashy "Hamlett," with a bastard sort of a voice, and when the royal Dane plumps down upon his knees he falls as soft as boned turkey. I do not think she will take in this country, as she is neither young, pretty, blonde, original, nor hoydenish; although in private life I have not the smallest doubt she is an extremely estimable, motherly sort of person. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Belisario."

Mr. Maretzek commenced his spring season at the Academy of Music last night under very favorable auspices. A large audience was in attendance, who were gratified by the presentation of what may almost be considered an entire operatic novelty. Donizetti's opera of *Belisario*, although one of his most beautiful compositions, has, for some unknown reason, never been presented in this city before. The music-loving public have long been familiar, of course, with most of the leading airs, and this semi-acquaintance with the work made the presentation of it in its entirety the more gratifying. *Belisario* is founded on the old story of the Byzantine general, which relates how that, after returning from a career of victory, he was made the victim of a conspiracy between his wife and her paramour, degraded from his high rank, deprived of his sight, and sent into banishment. He is followed by his daughter, and discovers his long-lost son in the barbarian chieftain whose liberation he had procured from the Emperor when brought a captive to Bazzantium, and who was now marching at the head of an army to avenge his benefactor's wrongs. The union of the father and his children makes a very beautiful and pathetic scene, which resembles greatly one of the most admired situations in the *Œdipus at Colonos* of Sophocles. "Belisarius" persuades his son to relinquish his purpose, but the barbarian horde will not be controlled, and under another chieftain they march upon Byzantium. The blind old warrior, in the spirit of the purest patriotism, rallies the legions of the Empire in their hour of defeat; leads them once more to victory, and then, mortally wounded in the conflict, he expires in the presence of his wife, who, overcome by remorse at her crime, confesses everything and dies at his feet.

There are no situations in the opera that can be called intensely tragic, and the composer has admirably adapted the music to the subject. There are not so many airs that will catch the popular ear immediately as there are in some other of Donizetti's works, but the music is very beautiful from first to last, and the opera is one that would certainly be better appreciated the more frequently it is represented.

The performance last evening was satisfactory, but not up to the highest mark. Madame States, who is too often entrusted with *roles* that are far beyond her powers, appeared as "Antonina," the wife of "Belisario." Madame States sang with considerable force, but she had not the slightest idea of dramatic expression. Miss McCullough was very much better as "Irene." Her voice is not as powerful, but it is of far better quality, than that of Madame States, and she sang last evening in such a manner as to obtain the heartiest applause of the evening. Miss McCullough has scarcely had a fair chance in this city, and we were pleased to see her in a *ro e* that would enable her to appear to some advantage. "Irene" is as important a personage in the opera as "Antonina," and Miss McCullough both sang and acted with fine dramatic expression. This lady is a genuine artist, she shows a decided improvement each succeeding season that she appears here, and we hope that she will before long have an opportunity to attempt a higher range of parts than she has hitherto been limited to. Signor Orlandini, a capable and reliable artist, made a very satisfactory representative of "Belisarius," and Signor Boetti made a favorable impression as "Alamiro." The choruses were not given in the very best style, and the orchestration was open to improvement. A little more care in the mounting of the opera would not have been amiss; the costumes were of all varieties, and but few of them appropriate. It would be a boon indeed to opera and theatre-goers if some competent person would undertake to instruct choristers and supernumeraries in the art of putting on stage attire, so as to look a little less like "Falstaff's" ragged regiment than they generally do.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Verdi's opera of *Ernani* will be performed this evening.

To-morrow and on Saturday Meyerbeer's *Prophete* will be given, with the following cast:—"Fides," Madame La Grange; "Bertha," Miss McCullough; "John of Leyden," Signor Boetti; "Count Oberthal," Herr Formes; "Jonas," Herr Habelmann; "Mathaisen," Signor Barili; "Zacharia," Signor Antonucci.

On Monday Miss Kellogg will appear as "Marguerite" in Gounod's opera of *Faust*.

AT THE ARCH Mrs. Thayer will have a benefit this evening. The comedy of *Everybody's Friend*, with Mr. Craig as "Major Wellington De Boots," and Mrs. Thayer as "Mrs. De Boots" will be presented; also, the farce of *Domestic Economy*, and Mr. Craig's burlesque of *Romeo and Juliet*. Mrs. Thayer is an actress who deserves well the appreciation of the public, and we hope that the house will be crowded this evening.

To-morrow *Twelfth Night* will be performed.

On Saturday Mr. Adam Everly will have a benefit. The drama of *Strathmore* and the comedy of *Helping Hands* are announced.

Colonel James Page during the evening will present to Mr. Everly, on behalf of a number of his personal and professional friends, a handsome testimonial.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of the *Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be performed this evening.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Miriam's Crime* and the burlesque of *Ixion* will be presented this evening.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Mr. and Mrs. Madison Obrey will give an attractive musical entertainment this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN the Arabs will appear this evening.

THE SENTZ HASSLER Orchestra will perform the following programme at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon:—Overture, Der Freischutz, Weber; Waltz, Kronungslieder, Strauss; Pastoral Symphony, Beethoven.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ADULTERATION OF DRUGS.—Below will be found a communication, prepared after consultation with the leading members of the College of Pharmacy of th is city, by whom, we are reliably informed, it is endorsed:—

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

The present excitement in the public mind on the subject of the alleged fraudulent adulteration of medicinal substances furnishes a remarkable illustration of the facility with which a few well-meaning, or perhaps designing men, by obtaining the aid of the conductor of a single newspaper, and of one inexperienced and ambitious member of the Legislature, may pervert public sentiment, to the detriment of a respectable profession, which has long enjoyed a fair share of the confidence of the community. Philadelphia stands pre-eminent on this continent for its medical schools and for its College of Pharmacy, the oldest and most largely attended institution of the kind in America. The city is favorably known throughout the whole country for the education, honesty, and high tone of character of its druggists. Here are manufactured nearly all the medicinal chemicals used in the United States. Here are published nine-tenths of the medical and pharmaceutical books issued in this country, and here the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, the leading periodical representing the science and art of preparing and dispensing medicine, has reached its forty-first volume. If a Western or Southern druggist were asked where he would go to get pure drugs, or to find out the quality of a suspected article, he would at once say—to Philadelphia

Now, what is the history of this anti-druggist raid? A young doctor, wanting something to bring him into notice (probably wanting an office for which he is wholly incompetent), gets the sanction of a convention of doctors from various parts of the State, met in Harrisburg last summer, to offer a bill in the Legislature for the appointment of an inspector of drugs—a bill which, as at first presented, actually gave the appointment of said inspector to the said State Medical Society. In this shape the bill soon met its quietus, but not so its author, who next modified it, leaving out the inspector and putting it in the power of any doctor who may happen to be piqued against a neighboring druggist, perhaps for refusing him a commission on his prescriptions, to take up the business of a common informer, arraign said druggist before an alderman, go through his store with a policeman and a search-warrant, and see what he can seize as an adulterated or inferior drug or medicine. The absurdities of this process—not to say its total violation of the well recognized principles of law and equity—are so palpable that it is a matter of suprise that the Judiciary Committee should have allowed it to be reported at all. There is no redress to the injured druggist if the whole thing should prove a piece of malicious mischief; no security demanded of the informer that he will make good his assertion; nothing to vindicate the character of the druggist if it has been attacked without a shadow of cause. This much of the law as it affects the alleged adulteration of drugs. Its other provisions are still more absurd. One requires that none but graduates in pharmacy shall be engaged in a retail drug store. Now, no one can become a graduate in pharmacy until he has been engaged for four years in the duties of a store; no one but a graduate can be engaged in a store, and no one can graduate without having been engaged in a store; therefore no one can be in a store after the present limited number of graduates have all become possessed of stores of their own, or, in the natural course of things, have moved away or died. Much more could be said to show the utter absurdity of this attempt of persons wholly ignorant of the subject to legislate upon the difficult business of the druggist and dispenser of medicines. But what we started out to say was, that this whole scheme of legislation is founded on a false assertion, that the adulteration of drugs is a common occurrence in this city, and involves fearful consequences. Through the vigilance of custom-house officers, appointed for the special purpose of excluding from commerce all foreign, adulterated, and worthless drugs, most of those which are important and leading remedies are sent back to the ports from whence they come if they fall short of the standards set up by these examiners, who are supposed to be experts. Home adulteration is suppressed as fast as it can be discovered by the colleges of pharmacy of this and other cities. It is confidently believed to be very rarely practised; the educated retailer is always on the lookout for it, and any wholesale dealer or manufacturer who should be detected in it would at once lose the support of the more respectable men in the profession—those who give character to it. PHARMACIST.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1869.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.—The Third district police last night made a descent upon three disorderly houses, the first at No. 234 S. Front street, the second No. 242 S. Front street, and the third in the rear of No. 506 S. Sixth street. All the parties found on the premises were arrested. The prisoners had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, and the proprietors of the "shanties" were held to bail to answer the charge of keeping disorderly houses, while the occupants were held for a breach of the peace

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Last night the Fifth district police arrested Henry Newton, Edward Dougherty and Frederick Cook, while in the act of removing lead pipe from the building at the southwest corner of Tenth and Shippen streets. The prisoners had dug out the boiler in the cellar and had cut the pipes running through the structure. They were committed by Alderman Bonsall.

PROPERTY IN HIS POSSESSION.—James Thompson was arrested at Fourth and Shippen streets this morning with a piece of cloth under his arm. The property had been stolen from Ritter's store, at Chesnut and Strawberry streets. James was held for a farther hearing by Alderman Tittermary.

THE BLACKSTONE TRAGEDY.

The Latest Developments in the Fourfold Butchery.

At 12 last night the bodies of the Blackstone family were forwarded to Connecticut. This was ordered by Mr. Bushnell, the uncle of the murdered woman, who reached this city yesterday morning for the purpose of inquiring into the particulars of the tragedy and to have the remains of the deceased prepared for removal to Madison, Connecticut.

The letter written by Mr. Blackstone and sent to Mrs. Selah Lee, the mother of his wife, was as follows:—

"I send you what I can. I have killed my three angels. They are three angels still.

"(Signed) JAMES"

There was no date, and when it was received, on Tuesday, about noon, by Mrs. Lee, and read, the intelligence made her speechless, so terrible was the shock. Recovering, she telegraphed immediately to Mr. Funston, Blackstone's partner, telling him to inquire into the affair and send word immediately. With what success he did so our readers all well know.

Mr. Bushnell viewed the bodies yesterday at the undertaker's, and was deeply affected upon seeing the mutilated forms of the little innocents. The top of their heads had been covered, and their features were as clear as marble.

Much has been said relative to Blacks one's insanity. It will be remembered that just before her death his wife remarked that in the Blackstone family insanity was hereditary. Mr. Bushnell contradicts this statement, and says that the only instance of mental aberration ever known to have occurred in the family was when the father of James Lindsley Blackstone, burdened with an oppressive fear that soon he would be poverty-stricken, became temporarily insane. From this, however, he soon recovered.

He is now eighty years of age, in good health and circumstances, as are all the relatives of the deceased. It was while under such temporary mental aberration as this, for his fears that he was fast becoming a bankrupt were overpowering, that Blackstone was impelled to kill his "three angels," of whom he so tenderly speaks in his letter, and then to end the terrible affair by taking his own life.

THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

The Coroner this morning commenced an investigation into the circumstances attending the murder of the Blackstone family.

Officers Newman and Meade testified to visiting the house with Mr. Funston and finding the murdered bodies of Mrs. Blackstone and her two children.

Mr. James Cochran testified that he had a conversation with Mr. Blackstone only a short time before the murder—last Friday; he came into witness' house after oysters, and told him that he did not feel well; that his business was not as it ought to be.

Dr. Shapleigh testified that he made a post mortem examination of the bodies of the deceased at the residence on Judson street, and described the wounds as discovered by him.

Frederick A. Milliken testified that in the early part of March Mr. Blackstone came into witness' office, and wanted to know if he had any houses for sale in the neighborhood of Tenth and Master streets; about the 19th of March he returned to the office, and said he had purchased a house, and left papers with witness to be drawn up; he said he did not want the deed entirely filled up; he thought he would have the property in the name of his wife, but told witness to leave that part blank; he came in afterwards, read the deed over, and said that he was going to throw up the purchase in consequence of financial matter; he said he was embarrassed; he looked rather changed, and appeared melancholy. He paid witness for his services, left, and never returned.

Officer Odenheimer testified that on Monday morning he met Mr. Blackstone on Delaware avenue; witness noticed something unusual in his appearance, but said nothing to him; he afterwards learned that a coat and hat lay on one of the wharves, and retaining possession of the same, identified them as those worn by deceased.

In consequence of the absence of witnesses the investigation was adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

TWITCHELL.

Strange Developments Reported—What Three of the Jurors Say.

Yesterday afternoon John O'Byrne, one of the counsel for Twitchell, called on Governor Geary to secure, if possible, a respite. Stating to the Executive the reasons for his visit, he then produced several documents containing statements which, if proved true, may have great influence with the Governor in securing the postponement of the execution.

Among the papers was one containing a statement of Noah Giberson, one of the jurors on the trial, stating that he misapprehended the charge of the Judge, inasmuch that he felt that the decision of the Court, "that it would wait half an hour for the verdict," led himself and other jurors to believe there was nothing for them to do but find a verdict of "Guilty," and that, acting under this impression, the jurors at once, on going to their room, made up a verdict of "Guilty," without further d[illegible] or considering the evidence in the case. Giberson further states that the conduct of the jurors throughout the trial was light and flippant, as card playing was seemingly the rule with them. It is due to Giberson to state that pending the engrossing of the statement he changed his mind, and refused to swear to the above.

Mr. Tapping, another juror, swears that he was present, and heard Giberson make the above statement to Mr. O'Byrne one day last week, and agreed with it in every particular. Tapping states further that he misapprehended the charge of the Judge, and was induced to find a verdict of guilty mainly upon the impression left upon his mind that the Court would wait only half an hour to receive the verdict, and he with other jurors was wearied, and had a desire to get home, and when he repaired to the jury-room he was for finding a verdict of "Not guilty," but finding that the rest of the jury, save Mr. Giberson, who was upstairs, had united in the verdict, he also in a moment of weakness agreed with his fellow-jurymen, but has ever since regretted his action; and that the conduct of the people in the court-room, who seemed to demand conviction, also influenced his mind to a great extent.

Another paper on file states that Mr. Dyck, another juror, heard the statements of both Giberson and Tapping, and fully agreed with them, but he, like Giberson, is alleged to have refused to swear to it.

Another paper shows that Giberson made some statements to other citizens at different times without reservation or request. The Governor has also received a letter from Messrs. Dyck and Giberson, asking him not to pay regard to any statement made by them to any person.

THE NAVY YARD ACTIVE.—Operations in the Philadelphia Navy Yard are at present being pushed ahead with great vigor. Since orders were received from Washington to fit out immediately the Juniata, the number of men employed upon her has been greatly increased. Some two hundred extra men have been put on. The authorities of the yard have been collecting all the men—ship-carpenters, machinists, etc.—they could find in the city, and have almost depleted the shops of private parties. The orders from the department directed the fitting out of the vessel in three weeks; but it is extremely doubtful if she can be ready in that time. The work on her, however, is going forward as rapidly as possible. Orders have also been received to get the Brooklyn ready. Some four months will be required to finish and equip her.

FIRES.—Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning, Officer Howard discovered a fire in the cellar of J. E. Hantzman's grocery store, at the northeast corner of Tenth and Master streets. The flames were extinguished before they had gained any great headway. Loss, $600.

Early this morning a fire broke out in the third floor of Mr. A. J. Hubbs' furniture warehouse, No. 625 North Second street, and damaged property to the value of $2000. It originated from a defective flue.

About half-past 7 o'clock this morning, Kesler & Buckley's bookbindery, No. 1024 New Market street, was slightly damaged by fire.

ARRESTS FOR MARCH.—The following shows the number of arrests for the month just ended:—

First district, 126; Second, 287; Third, 396; Fourth, 232; Fifth, 265; Sixth, 115; Seventh, 206; Eighth, 116; Ninth, 183; Tenth, 164; Eleventh, 101; Twelfth, 151; Thirteenth, 54; Fourteenth, 39; Fifteenth, 31; Sixteenth, 137; Seventeenth, 336; Eighteenth, 37; Reserve, 92; Delaware Harbor, 18; Schuylkill Harbor, 21; Chesnut Hill, 4; Day Sergeants, 7; Beggar Detectives, 33.

ACCIDENT.—Samuel Foster, machinist, while at work on the steamer Brooklyn, fell into the hold of the vessel yesterday, and sustained severe injuries. He was taken to the hospital.

COMMITTED.—Albert Wigman, for the theft of a bag of chocolate from the grocery store at Elevenths and Catharine streets, has been committed by Alderman Bonsall.

ALL FOOLS DAY.

Its Popular and Jocular Celebration.

The 1st of April—of all days in the year—enjoys a character peculiarly its own. It is sacred to the jokers, wits, and wags. To-day—in all the countries of the civilized world, but especially in France, England, and the United States—it is the bounden duty of all who can to perpetrate some joke upon somebody. Of course, as human nature is such a curious compound, and as heaven has given us an appreciation for mirth, in order to carry out the ends of our being we must laugh. And we laugh at jokes, innocent or practical. Now anybody who walked the streets this morning, and happened to notice the sly conduct of the schoolboys, would at once have been made aware that something unusual was on the *tapis*. They were evidently bent upon making "April Fools" of the unsuspecting passers-by; or, as the victims are termed in France, "poissons d'Avril." The tricks are of all kinds, numerous and varied, more laughable or less. Thus a knowing lad will despatch a younger playmate to see a public statue descend from its pedestal at a particular appointed hour. A crew of giggling maid-servants will get hold of some simple swain and send him to the bookseller's shop for the "History of Eve's Grandmother," or to a chemist's for a penny worth of "pigeon's milk," or to a cobbler's for a little "strap oil." The urchins make a sport of calling to some passing swell to look to his coat-skirts. If he looks, whether he finds anything on them or not, he is equally derided as an "April Fool!" One young lady, aware that her dearest friend Eliza Louisa has a rather empty-headed youth dangling after her, with little encouragement, will send him a billet, appointing him to call upon the said Eliza Louisa at a particular hour. He calls, and Louisa is "not at home." Of course, the great object in all these jokes is to catch somebody off his guard—to pass off upon him, as a simple fact, something hardly possible, and which has no truth in it—to impose upon him, so as to induce him to get into a position of absurdity in the eyes of a laughing circle of bystanders. The perpetrators of these jokes, to be successful, must have considerable address and "cheek," but in neither of these requisites is Young America deficient.

As a sample of what was done in the way of April Fooling this morning, we append a copy of a large placard, found below three "pawnbrokers' balls," on the window of the office of Emig & Co., brokers, on Third street:—

WHAT 25 CENTS WILL DO!
CHINESE JUNK SHOP!
Fan-tailed Pigeons for Sale!
April 1st.
A silver tin-cup will be given away with every 25 cents worth bought here to-day.
L. EMIG, Proprietor.
For further particulars see small bills.
Shaving done here!
Country Produce bought!
Prime Goshen butter!
Kash Pade for ould pamfilets and noosepapurs!
Emig's Electric Hair Renewer!
Emig's Anti-Bilious Pills!
Cast-off clothing bought!
Money Loaned!
Old Iron wanted!
Highest price paid for old rags!

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—At noon to-day, before U. S. Commissioner Aubrey H. Smith, William Sweeney had a hearing upon the charge of illicit distillation.

William Hellman affirmed—I am a revenue detective; visited the place of the defendant, at No. 1015 Jefferson street, on Saturday, the 20th of March, at 4 o'clock P. M.; defendant was standing at the door of his place, but walked away when I got out of my wagon; the place is a three story brick building, with a grocery store in front; inquired for Sweeney, and was told that he had just gone out, by a woman who represented herself as Mrs. Sweeney; I told her that I was a revenue officer, and had come to examine the premises; I walked back, and found in an outhouse a still yet warm; it had no cap; everything was complete except the cap; there were fresh ashes under the still; I then went into the cellar and found three empty stand casks; I found the door at the foot of the stairs locked; asked Mrs. Sweeney for the key; she told me Sweeney had it; got a chisel from my wagon and opened the door; went up stairs and found a door leading into the back building; it was locked; there were barrels before it; removed them and found the door; I found eight stand casks full of good mash, yeast tub, hydrant, and all the other apparatus of a distillery; I then put a man in charge.

Michael Larkins, the watchman employed by Mr. Hellman, corroborated the foregoing.

The defendant was committed in default of $1500 bail.

REPORT OF SALE at the United States Arsenal, at Gray's Ferry, by M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, Thursday, April 1:—

14,520 pairs peg bootees, at 72½c.
5,589 " " " at $1·18.
4,550 woollen blankets, $1·47½ to $1·50.
5,000 grey flannel shirts, 31c.
5,000 " " " 29c.
15,600 " " " 27c.
113 uniform coats, 65c.
734 " " $1·05.
31 great coats, $3.
1,246 sack coats, $1·10.
3,701 pairs trowsers, $1·50.
2,127 " " $1·55 to $1·77½.

ROBBING HIS EMPLOYERS.—Charles J. Radcliff had a hearing before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Police Station, this afternoon, charged with robbing his employers.

Mr. Jos. Stoddart, of the firm of Stoddart & Brother, on North Second street, testified that Radcliff had been in their employ, and had robbed the firm of goods to the value of $800.

Detective Franklin testified that he found the prisoner this morning in the possession of a store only two squares distant from Stoddart's place, and there recovered the stolen property.

Radcliff was committed for trial in default of $1000 bail.

BUILDING PERMITS.—Permits were issued by the Building Inspectors for the month of March as follows:—Four-story dwellings, 13; three-story dwellings, 298; two-story dwellings, 180; bath-houses, 2; laboratory, 1; school-house, 1; stables, 16; club house, 1; churches, 2; ice-house 1; sheds, 4; stores, 19; factories 2; offices, 5; shops, 16; taverns, 2; warehouse, 1. Total, 514. One hundred and twenty-eight permits were issued for alterations and additions during the month.

PERSONAL.—Thomas W. Roane, of Philadelphia, late clerk and inspector in the Depot United States Subsistence of the Army of the Potomac, who has been re-elected President of the New York Literary Association of Deaf Mutes, is now in this city.

OWNER WANTED.—This morning three new shirts and four pairs of socks were found in the street in the neighborhood of the Fifth Disirict Police Station. The property is supposed to have been stolen, and awaits an owner at the station house.

LARCENY.—Thomas Wilcox was arrested at Seventh and Baker streets, last night, for theft and carrying concealed deadly weapons. He was sent below by Alderman Bonsall.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1023 CHESNUT Street

CIGARS.
S. FUGUET & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF HAVANA CIGARS,
And Manufacturers of Fine Cigars,
No. 229 S. FRONT Street, Philadelphia.
HAVANA CIGARS imported by every Steamer AT LOW FIGURES, comprising "Partagas," "Cabargas," "Flor de Murias," "Espanola," "Africana," "Upmann," "Cabanas," "Comerciante," "Figaro," etc.
FINE CIGARS, of OUR OWN MAKE, warranted free from adulteration or artificial flavor; COPYRIGHTED BRANDS comprising as follows:—
"MARIANA RITA," "FRA DIAVOLO,"
"FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR."
Great variety of sizes, good quality, at low cost. 3 23 12t

HATS AND CAPS.
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season. OH ESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 1 19 3p

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Schemes for Redistributing the National Currency—Reconstruction in Texas—Congressional Contests.

Report of the House Foreign Relations Committee on Recognition of Cuba.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Whisky Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Senate Finance Committee had up the Supplementary Whisky and Tobacco Tax bill to day, and an effort was made to insert the section extending the time for paying the tax on whisky in bond, struck out by the House, but it failed. The bill will probably be reported as it passed.

Redistributing the National Currency.

The House Banking and Currency Committee had under consideration the bill which passed the Senate redistributing the national bank currency among the States, and after considerable discussion it was decided by a vote of 5 to 4 to adopt the Senate proposition, taking thirty millions from those States that have no more than their *pro rata*.

The Texas Constitution.

Arguments were heard to-day before the Reconstruction Committee for and against the Texas Constitution, which will be continued to morrow.

The Pacific Railroad Bonds.

The House Pacific Railroad Committee resumed the investigation of the alleged fraudulent issue of bonds to the Central Pacific Railroad, and heard the argument of Mr. Chittenden on behalf of the Central Pacific, and examined maps, documents, and official letters, showing that the company received bonds in accordance with the law. General Cushing will make an argument on the other side to morrow.

The Myers-Moffet Contest.

The contested election case of Myers vs. Moffet, from the Third Congressional district of Pennsylvania, was submitted to the Committee on Elections to-day without argument on either side. An effort was made by Mr. Moffet to obtain more time for taking testimony, but it failed. It is thought that action will be taken by the committee on this case before the close of the session. There seems to be little doubt but that Myers will oust Moffet and get his seat.

The Recognition of Cuba.

The House Foreign Relations Committee agreed this morning to report the following in relation to the recognition of Cuba:—That the people of the United States hereby declare their sympathy with the people of the Island of Cuba in their patriotic efforts to secure their independence and to establish a republican form of government, guaranteeing personal liberty and equal political rights of all people, and Congress will give its constitutional support to the President of the United States whenever he may deem it expedient to recognize the independence and sovereignty of such republican government.

This is substantially the same resolution as that of Henry Clay in 1821, by which the South American republics were recognized.

FROM ASPINWALL.

Advices from Panama to the 24th ult.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The steamship Alaska, from Aspinwall, brings $350,619 in treasure, and Panama dates to the 24th ultimo.

On the arrival of the United States steamer Tuscarora at Buonaventura to inquire into the outrage upon the United States Vice-Consul Eder, that gentleman informed the Captain that the United States Minister had the matter in charge, and that he (Mr. Eder) believed that ample satisfaction would be given by the authorities.

The Committee of Foreign Relations of the Colombian Senate have reported against the treaty of January 19 with the United States for the Isthmus Canal. This is the treaty that Caleb Cushing negotiated.

The *Star and Herald* says that this will force Panama to contract for opening the canal.

A fire at Valparaiso on the 25th ult. destroyed property valued at $250,000. Three firemen were killed.

The yellow fever was spreading rapidly along the south coast of Peru, committing terrible ravages. It had broken out on the United States steamer Tuscarora, and Paymaster Cushing had died of it.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 Leh V R ints.rg. 95
100 sh Read R. 46⅝
100 do 46⅝
100 do 45⅝
100 do 45⅝
100 do 45⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 Penna R 1 m cs. 94½
$3000 do 2 mt. 94½
$1000 Leh V R old bs. 95⅝
$600 Pa 6s, 1 series 102
$1000 do 2 ser 104½
30 sh Phil & R is.b60. 26⅛
3 sh Leh V. opg&l. 35⅞
30 do 50⅞
12 sh C & Am is. 122½
200 sh Big Mt. 5⅜
5 sh Penna RR. 53⅝
10 do 53⅝
100 sh Penna R. 53⅝
100 do 53⅝
100 do 53⅝
200 do 53⅝
100 do 53⅝
100 do 53⅝
200 sh Big Mount. b69 5⅜

GROCERIES, ETC.
FINE GROCERIES.
The largest stock and greatest variety of
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES
For table use in this city is to be found in our establishment.
No expense or trouble is spared to meet the wants of our customers. Everything is sold at the lowest cash prices. Orders promptly attended to, and goods packed securely for any part of the country, and delivered free of charge to any depot or steamboat.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Cor. BROAD & WALNUT,
PHILADELPHIA.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JACOB L. WESDELL of Philadelphia, bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the twenty-seventh day of April, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., before Register WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., at No. 530 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meetings required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted.

The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty.

A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the twelfth day of May, 1869, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when parties interested may show cause against the discharge.

Attested by the Clerk and Register in the name of the Judge, under the seal of the Court, 4 1 th.*

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

John Allison to be Register of the Treasury—The April Debt Statement—Reconstruction in Texas.

The Registership of the Treasury.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the name of the Hon. John Allison, of Pennsylvania, to be Register of the Treasury.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Public Debt Statement for the Last Month.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The public debt statement just issued differs from that of last month, discontinuing full details of the consolidated items heretofore shown. The decrease has been about $2,500,000, which would have been greater had the statement been postponed until the 5th or 6th inst., so as to include all the receipts of the last month, some of which have not yet been returned to the department.

The present statement shows as follows:—

Aggregate debt bearing coin interest,	$2,107,896,605
Aggregate debt bearing interest in lawful money	68,695,000
Aggregate debt matured, not presented,	6,003,403
Aggregate debt bearing no interest	414 413,485
Total debt, principal outstanding,	2,596,898,538
Interest accrued	39,303,916
Coin in Treasury	82,530,865
Currency in Treasury represented by gold certificates	21,672,500
Currency in Treasury	6,802,628
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,525,196,461
Total amount of bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Company	56,852,320
The amount of interest which has accrued prior to Jan. 1 and 16, 1869, is	3,300,000
And of this amount the Government has received from transportation, etc.	1,317,352
Leaving a balance due the United States of	2 828,760

The Civil Tenure Act.

The Speaker of the House and Vice President have severally signed the amended Tenure of Office act, and it will be laid before General Grant to-day.

Reconstruction of Texas.

Ex-Governor Hamilton made a speech before the Reconstruction Committee this morning, in favor of the reconstruction of Texas under the Constitution adopted by the late convention. Mr. Varnall of Texas argued against the Constitution, and in opposition to the division of the State.

Lieutenant-Governor Dunn (colored) was on the floor of the Senate and House to-day, and introduced to a large number of the Republican members.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

Senate.

Continued from Second Edition.

Mr. Osborn introduced a bill for the removal of political disabilities of persons named therein. Referred to the Committee on Political Disabilities.

Mr. Kellogg introduced a joint resolution granting the right of way to the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal Company.

Mr. Sumner offered a joint resolution postponing the election in Texas. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Pomeroy, the bill to authorize the purchase of lands from the Osage Indians by actual settlers was taken up and passed.

The expiration of the morning hour brought up the unfinished business.

House of Representatives.

Continued from Second Edition.

Mr. Marshall explained that the Democratic members did not oppose the bill from any love of military government, but because they preferred even that to handing over an unfortunate people to the tender mercies of a set of robbers, who represented no people, but merely sought to prey upon the people of Mississippi.

Mr. Ward went on to say that he was not so much surprised at the opposition to the bill developed by the gentlemen from Illinois and Massachusetts, Messrs. Farnsworth and Dawes, because he had observed their growing conservative tendencies, but that when the gentleman from Ohio (Schenck) advocated the same doctrine, he felt like addressing to him the exclamation, "And thou too, Brutus?" He could not account for his position.

He spoke of the terrorism that existed in Mississippi when the vote was taken on the Constitution, and declared that if the vote were fairly taken there would be an overwhelming majority for the Constitution. The postponement of the question could only result to the benefit of traitors. He defended the Union men of Mississippi from the flings and aspersions to which they were subjected, as carpet-baggers and scalawags, and characterized them as earnest, faithful, brave men, who had gone to work in dead earnest to frame a good government and to reconstruct the State of Mississippi.

Mr. Maynard spoke in advocacy of the bill, and characterized the position of Messrs. Daw